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ABSTRACT

The "MLA Bibliography" Scope and Overlap Committee was formed in response to a request from the Modern Language Association for librarians' assistance in examining the coverage and overlap between the "MLA International Bibliography" and other reference tools. This report contains the following 20 papers, prepared by the committee between 1991 and 1994: "Eighteenth Century [English] Drama" (David G. Schappert); "Nineteenth Century British and American Drama" (Michaelyn Burnette); "Twentieth Century American, English, and Irish Drama" (Rosemary A. Franklin); "Australian and New Zealand Literature" (Murray S. Martin); "Canadian Literature in English" (Catharine M. E. Halls); "Southern American Literature" (Gina R. Overcash); "Literature of the American West" (Donald A. Barclay); "French Canadian Literature" (Mary Cay Reynolds); "Scandinavian Literature" (Lois Olsrud, Ulla Sweedler, Mariann Tiblin); "Nineteenth Century Spanish Women Writers" (Lieselotte H. Werner Fajardo); "Indian Literature in English" (Kathy Johnson); "Linguistics/Romance Linguistics" (Frank Di Trolio, Adan Griego); "Slavic Linguistics" (Alena Aissing); "Ethnic Women Writers" (Jacquelyn Marie); "Performance Studies" (Allison G. Kaplan, Kay Kane); "History of the Book" (John Van Hook); "Literary Theory" (Catherine Palmer, Robert Kieft, Virginia Randolph); "Women's Studies Journals" (G. Margaret Porter); "Gay and Lesbian Studies" (Thomas D. Kilton); and "Detective Fiction" (Murray S. Martin). (SWC)

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Report of the *MLA Bibliography* Scope and Overlap Committee, an ACRL Ad Hoc Committee

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PREFACE

The *MLA Bibliography* Scope and Overlap Committee was formed as an ad hoc committee of the Association of College and Research Libraries at the Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association in 1991. The committee was formed in response to a request from the Modern Language Association for librarians' assistance in examining the coverage and overlap between the *MLA International Bibliography* and other reference tools. Elaine A. Franco served as committee chair and Danielle Uchitelle served as the Modern Language Association liaison for the duration of the committee, 1991-1994.

The specific charge of the *MLA Bibliography* Scope and Overlap Committee was: "To identify subject areas in which the *MLA Bibliography* replicates bibliographic coverage provided by other, similar reference sources, and to identify those sources, as well as to identify subject areas within the defined scope of the *MLA Bibliography* which are not being adequately covered, either within the *Bibliography* or elsewhere. The information provided by this analysis process will be used by the Modern Language Association to help ensure an allocation of bibliographic resources that will best serve the needs of humanities scholars in the coming years."

The twenty papers comprising this report were prepared by members of the *MLA Bibliography* Scope and Overlap Committee between 1991 and 1994. The papers were submitted to the Modern Language Association for consideration by the Advisory Committee to the *MLA International Bibliography*.

Elaine A. Franco
June 1997

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MLA SCOPE AND EXTENT PROJECT
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY DRAMA

David G. Schappert
Luzerne County Community College

To determine how well the MLA International Bibliography covers the scholarly work done in eighteenth century drama, the first step was to identify other bibliographies covering the same period and comparing them. The work most similar to the MLA is the *Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature,* published by the Modern Humanities Research Association. These two works have similar goals, the main differences seem to be that they choose a list list of journals to cover, and that the MLA is more current. Comparison between this two works is a good indicator of how the selection of journals effects coverage of eighteenth century drama. At this stage, it's too early to generalize about the implications differences in coverage based on the selection of journals,.

Another obvious choice for comparison is the drama section of *The Eighteenth Century; A Current Bibliography*, published by AMS Press. Obvious maybe, but this is sort of a problematic choice, because, although it attempts a comprehensive look scholarship on the eighteenth century, with encapsulated reviews, this level of comprehensiveness has cause the bibliography to have approximately a six-year lag in publication. Still, it

is sort of a benchmark for eighteenth century studies.

Another work which tries to sum up scholarship in the eighteenth century on an annual basis as "Recent Studies in Restoration and 18th Century Literature" in the summer issue of *SEL 1600-1800*. Since bibliographic essay is prepared by a different individual, the question of representation from year to year in this publication may be raised. The same criticism can be made of the appropriate sections of *Year's Work in English Studies*, whose contributors also change annually.

A curious work is the *Abstracts of English Studies*, curious in that it finds some items not found in other works, but missing much of what is going on in the field. The primary source of confusion is not that the bibliography is extremely selective, but that the criteria for selection are entirely unclear.

The new series of *Restoration and Eighteenth Century Theatre Research* brings back a work which is exclusively devoted to providing access to research in 18th century drama. Other sources are the bibliography is each issue of Restoration: *Studies in English Literary Culture, 1660-1700,* the *International Bibliography of Theatre*. and the listing of new articles and books in the *Johnsonian Newsletter.*

The above works, between them, provide a map of the landscape of research in eighteenth century studies, including drama. By analyzing how they compare to the MLA, one should get a good sense of how their selection criteria make them into different products.

The second approach to the question of coverage is to take a series of highly regarded works in the field, published recently and, by checking

their bibliographies, determine to what percentages of the articles could have been found only by using one of the indexes, MLA in particular. Articles cited in the bibliography which dealt with the eighteenth century would be the only ones examined, those dealing with methodological/ critical issues would be ignored. The selection of the authors is difficult, because somewhat arbitrary, but the ones selected were Robert D. Hume, because he is a very prolific author in the field, Paul J. Korshin, because he did editorial work for both *ECCB* and a bibliographic essay for the summer issue of *SEL*, Howard D. Weinbrot . I'm in the process of selecting two more books, the criteria being that they will be less traditional studies, possibly with a different methodological focus, such as one of the recent feminist studies of Restoration drama. The same citation analysis of bibliographies is being done for a cross-section of recent articles in the field (although "recent" articles have to be several years old to examine whether the sources used appear in *ECCB*.

Preliminary Report for the ACRL-MLA Scope and Overlap Committee

Nineteenth-Century British and American Drama and Theater in MLAIB and ABELL

This report compares coverage of nineteenth-century British and American drama and theater by the Modern Language Association International Bibliography (MLAIB) and the Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature (ABELL). Statistics are for the year 1986 because that is the most recent ABELL.

The 1986 ABELL has forty-seven entries in the English Language and LIterature--Nineteenth Century--Drama and the Theatre section which covers both English and American drama. Checking these entries against the MLAIB on compact disk shows that twenty-one (45%) are also contained in MLAIB. Unlike MLAIB, ABELL also indexes book reviews; seven of the forty-seven entries include at least one book review. Of the twenty-six entries in ABELL not included in the MLAIB on compact disk, five were book reviews of books listed in previous years of ABELL. None of these books were listed in the compact disk MLAIB although all were published before 1981. In addition, ABELL listed eight books--two by U.S., two by foreign, four by British publishers--which MLAIB did not cover. Seven entries were articles, six from two journals not indexed by MLAIB. The rest were essays in collections or long pamphlets.

Performing the same survey in MLAIB requires consulting four different sections: English literature/1800-1899--Theater, English literature/1800-1899--Drama, American literature/1800-1899--Theater, and American literature/1800-1899--Drama. The 1986 MLAIB has twenty entries in these four sections; of these, the 1986 ABELL also covers nine (45%). Two of these are not in the Drama and Theatre section but in ABELL's Newspapers section and, since ABELL has only minimal subject access, the user would probably not discover these listing unless he/she had the author's name. Of the eleven not covered by ABELL, four refer to a single collection of essays, on to a dissertation, and six to articles.

Careful scholars must obviously consult both MLAIB and ABELL. MLAIB excels in its extensive subject indexing and by the timeliness of its coverage. Its availability on compact disk and on-line makes the user's search quicker and more flexible. This small sample seems to indicate ABELL's desirability for finding book reviews and for locating books on a topic; ABELL is not the tool for anyone wishing to locate the newest critical thought on any topic since it takes three or so years to appear. ABELL's coverage is especially thorough for British and Commonwealth drama and for the performance element of theater. It also includes more books published in Europe.

The next step seems to be comparing a few more years of ABELL and MLAIB to get a larger sample. Comparing these results with the annual bibliography in Victorian Studies might also yield interesting results.

Michaelyn Burnette
University of California, Berkeley
June 1992

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29 June 1992

TO: Elaine Franco, Chair
ACRL MLA Bibliography Scope and Overlap Committee

FROM: Rosemary A. Franklin
Langsam Library
University of Cincinnati

RE: Final Report on Twentieth-Century American, English, and Irish Drama

The following is the final report to the ACRL-MLA Scope and Overlap Committee on twentieth-century American, English, and Irish drama. Two reference sources: the MLA International Bibliography, a publication of the Modern Language Assiciation, and the Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature, a publication of the Modern Humanities Research Association, are compared for scope, coverage, arrangement, format, indexing, and citation overlap. The focus is on dramatic literature which discusses plays and playwrights, rather than performance and performers.

Serial bibliographies covering dramatic literature are relatively few. Only one source, the Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature (ABELL), proved appropriate for comparison in this study. Both the MLA and ABELL have the same intended audience: scholars and graduate students; frequency of publication: annual issues; coverage: 1920 - current. The MLA Bibliography generally lags two years with new issues, while ABELL lags five years.

SCOPE/COVERAGE

The two sources differ in scope: the MLA Bibliography is broader, covering all literatures except classical; no restrictions are placed on either the place of origin or type of publication or the original language of the works. Document scope includes articles from journals, monographs, conference papers, working papers, proceedings, and reference works. Citations to doctoral dissertations listed in Dissertation Abstracts International are included. Literary works and translations are not included, unless they are newly discovered, rare works, or newly established authoritative texts or critical or bibliographical apparatus. Also

included are Festschriften. Book reviews are not included.

In contrast, ABELL covers only English (includes Ireland, Africa, Canada, Australia, Greenland, Newfoundland) and American literature. In addition, languages vary and publications, for example, originate from diverse countries such as Canada, Japan, Iceland, Poland, as well as France and Germany. Types of publications include book reviews, articles from journals, monographs, reference works; not included are conference papers or proceedings. Unpublished dissertations from American, British, and Canadian universities are included. American dissertations are listed according to the volume and abstract number as it appears in Dissertation Abstracts.

ARRANGEMENT/FORMAT

The two sources differ greatly in arrangement. The MLA Bibliography is organized in two volumes: one volume includes a "Subject Index" and the other is a "Classified Listing," arranged in five volumes by geography, nationality, chronology (by century, rather than literary period). Modern drama thus can be accessed broadly, through the "Classified Listing," or specifically, through the "Subject Index."

For example, the "Classified "Listing" lists drama beginning with general items in the section "English Literature/1900-1999." Entries are arranged from general to specific; thus documents on drama as a genre appear before documents on specific dramatists. Individual authors' works are arranged by genre. For instance, the entries for T.S. Eliot include first "Criticism" followed by particular titles of criticism, such as "Criticism/The Sacred Wood." Genres such as "Drama" appear next, followed by particular dramatic works, such as "Drama/The Cocktail Party." Irish literature follows chronologically, then American literature. Each item is listed only once in the "Classified Listing."

Entries in the "Classified Listings" are arranged numerically. The citation follows specifications of the American National Standards Institute. At the end of the entry, within parentheses and denoted by a daggar are subject-index descriptors assigned to the citation.

ABELL is arranged in chapters for broadly defined forms and subjects, such as "English Literature." Separate sections for genres and topics, such as "Drama and the Theatre," and for broad literary periods, such as "Twentieth Century," are provided. Thus "Twentieth Century" offers "General--General Literary Studies--Drama, the Theatre, Cinema, and Radio and Television Drama--Authors." Individual authors are arranged alphabetically without regard to nationality.

INDEXING

The subject indexing provided in the MLA Bibliography includes descriptors that describe documents' content; appropriate cross-references are provided to similiar or related terms in the index. Drama, for example, is listed "see also classified section IV:1839ff; See also narrower terms: Avant-Garde drama; Classical drama; Comedia; Comic drama, etc.; See also related terms: Dramatic action; Dramatic adaptation; Dramatic convention. . . ." Documents are listed by item number. An "Authors Index" at the end of the "Classified Listing" provides access by scholar.

Subject index entry format in the MLA Bibliography provides a main heading (in uppercase letters) or index lead term with explanatory notes such as "used for" and "see also". Entries are on a three-level structure. For example, in the subject index "DRAMATIC FORM" is listed as a main heading followed by "see also related terms: Drama; Dramatic structure." Primary headings (in boldface type) consist of main descriptors, such as "American Literature. Drama. 1900-1999." A brief description of the document follows, repeating main heading and secondary subheading followed by the citation number in classified sequence.

ABELL provides two indexes. An "Index of Authors and Subjects" lists authors' names, titles and subjects. Subjects listed are broad and are those used in the main body of the work. Drama, for example, lists the following sub-headings: folk, radio and television, several periods, Middle English period, 16th century, 17th century, etc. An "Index of Scholars" includes compilers, critics, editors and translators.

Numbers listed in the index are to entries in the main body. Entry format follows ANSI standards; cross-references to other entry numbers are given (only one entry referred).

CITATION OVERLAP

Both sources were sampled for citation overlap. The issues 1984, 1985, and 1986 were checked using the following method: 25 citations--10 for American, 10 for British, and 5 for Irish--from each year were checked against the other reference source.

For the MLA International Bibliography citations were checked in the main body of the Classified Listings volume, within sections "English, Irish, American literature/1900-1999-Drama." For sections whose listing did not provide the assigned quota, individual dramatist for each nationality were checked, using one or two citations, until reaching the quota.

For the Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature,

citations were checked within the main body under the heading listed "Twentieth Century--Drama, the Theatre, Cinema, and Radio and Television Drama." The same method as described above was used, checking individual dramatists, until the assigned quota was met.

Sampling results are as follows:

1984 ABELL has 6 of the 25 MLA citations.
MLA has 8 of the 25 ABELL citations.

1985 ABELL has 3 of the 25 MLA citations.
MLA has 5 of the 25 ABELL citations.

1986 ABELL has 8 of the 25 MLA citations.
MLA has 9 of the 25 ABELL citations.

CONCLUSION

Several conclusions are drawn from the study. First, with regard to scope, it seems necessary for scholars to check both sources for comprehensive research, since the MLA does not include citations to book reviews or dissertations other than American and ABELL does not include conference papers or proceedings. The citation overlap sampling confirms this.

Second, with regard to accessing the material indexed, the indexing vocabulary offered by the MLA Contextual Indexing and Faceted Taxonomic System affords detailed subject analysis, which increases the scholar's access to the material indexed. Further, the cross-referencing provided in the index increases the potential for comprehensive research. Thus scholars have the advantage of locating appropriate materials through several strategies: general browsing in the Classified Listing; specific subject access through the Subject Index volume; and cross-referencing.

ABELL offers limited scholar access. The broad subject terms used in the index provide a single dimension of subject content, and with cross referencing limited to single entry numbers, the potential for locating additional material is decreased. The Table of Contents section offers nearly as much access.

In short, researchers in the area of twentieth-century American, English and Irish drama must consult both the MLA International Bibliography and the Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature to gain full access to the literature being published in this field.

MLA BIBLIOGRAPHY COVERAGE OF
AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND LITERATURE

There are several issues involved. Quite apart from questions of comparable coverage or overlap with other bibliographies, there is the question of the prospective readership and their needs. Commonwealth Literature, World Literature in English, or whatever other term is used, is not widely taught in American universities. Individual authors such as Katherine Mansfield, Patrick White, or V.S. Naipaul are likely to find their way into genre courses. Others, such as Witi Ihimaera, Janet Frame, or Thomas Keneally may be found in thematic courses, or sometimes in survey courses. Comparative literature courses do not always consider such writers as exemplifying different traditions. Whether these are appropriate decisions is not the province of the MLA, but they do suggest that reader interest is likely to be scattered. Individual scholars may be concerned with the literature of a country or region, or with specific authors. Other countries, notably Great Britain, several European countries, and India show a much greater interest. Australia and New Zealand have the greatest interest, but also have better bibliographic resources.

A number of libraries collect extensively in these literatures, and more maintain representative collections only. Some collect for other reasons, such as interest in gender or minority or ethnic studies. Specialist libraries will tend to have other bibliographic sources for selecting. Other libraries may use the MLA Bibliography to determine gaps or needs. Since

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most citations are to periodicals. Libraries either have to maintain subscriptions or borrow via interlibrary loan, and in these days of economizing, the numbers of "marginal" periodicals retained are likely to decrease. Not having local access will increase the need for good bibliographies.

There are alternatives. The Journal of Commonwealth Literature, publishes annual bibliographies for Australia (with Papua New Guinea) and for New Zealand (with the Pacific Islands). Australian Literary Studies publishes an annual bibliography, now supplemented by coverage of American sources in Antipodes. All these bibliographies include original works of literature and reviews, and the JCL bibliographies include non-fiction. These other bibliographies depend on individual compliers, with the result that there is sometimes a gap of a year or two covered later by a composite list. Most do not include year of publication, though that can be assumed to be the same as the nominal year covered. As a result the same book can reappear. The MLA Bibliography is the only truly institutionalized bibliography, and its disappearence would hamper general scholars greatly.

AUSTLIT is a computerized database accessible in the U.S. New Zealand National Bibliography (NZNB) covers New Zealand literature as part of a national database. There are National Bibliographies for both Australia and New Zealand, and for the Pacific islands as a whole. The Index to New Zealand Periodicals, which was more comparable to the MLA Bibliography is no longer published as such, and was replaced by Index New

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Zealand on paper and microfiche, but is a less usable database printout. There is some coverage in the Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature. None of these have the extensive indexing apparatus of the MLA Bibliography, though some of the databases can be used to extract such information.

Access to materials cited provides a neat conundrum for libraries. Major periodicals pose little problem, but regional or marginal materials may not be truly accessible. For instance, I have found that the only reliable source for the (N.Z.) Listener appears to be the Library of Congress, while such periodicals as Antic or Untold are virtually unobtainable. This raises two issues. First, is it justified to raise hopes that cannot be fulfilled? Second, if these periodicals are not indexed, in effect they cease to exist, and lack of access may stultify scholarship. Monographs are more likely to findable, and here the MLA Bibliography can and does play a vital role in bringing the attention of book selectors to materials that may not show up except in very specialized sources.

These matters raise the issue of what the aim of the MLA Bibliography should be, in relation to these literatures. Total coverage is virtually impossible, without greatly extending the number of periodicals of local or regional origin. Present coverage is reasonable for Australia, but spotty for New Zealand. More detail is provided below, but here I would posit the general conclusion that the MLA Bibliography should aim to ensure coverage to meet the needs of the generalist, or the sometime teacher, since the specialist is likely to have access to

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the more comprehensive bibliographies.

Direct comparisons between the MLA Bibliography and the others are not very productive since the others include reviews and original works, both outside MLA scope. The others therefore appear much more extensive. If the two categories cited are excluded, there is a closer match. Omission of Katherine Mansfield from New Zealand also skews comparisons. Because reviews may be the only source of critical comment on many authors they add to the importance of the other bibliographies. They also provide more extensive coverage of local periodicals, many of which are fugitive, or are not primarily of literary interest. The JCL bibliographies also include a review of the year, and are more sensitive to current issues, which may lead to the inclusion of relevant historical, political or social materials, (e.g. concern with the Treaty of Waitangi in New Zealand) which would be inappropriate for the MLA.

With these concerns in mind the MLA Bibliography and the alternatives were examined for the period 1957-1959. The aim was less to compare actual entries than to compare sources, i.e periodicals indexed. A list of periodicals is attached, with some commentary. The first list is of those said to be covered by MLA, with notes as to their appearence elsewhere. The second list comprises periodicals not in MLA but indexed or mentioned elsewhere.

Several initial conclusions are offered.

1. MLA coverage is better for Australia than New Zealand, although when comparison is confined solely to actual books or

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articles of criticism the MLA Bibliography proves to be almost as extensive as the others, if purely local periodicals are not taken into account.

2. Coverage of periodicals varies from year to year.

3. MLA tends to pick up "accidental" references, especially from European periodicals, and from the occasional thematic issue. These seldom show elsewhere.

4. Lack of continuity in coverage for some of the more important titles is distressing. For example, Australian and New Zealand Studies in Canada, though listed, does not appear in the citations, although it was fully indexed for 1990.

5. Periodical coverage by MLA should be broadened. Recommendations are made below.

6. Coverage of books of criticism or of proceedings is fairly good, but could be extended to include more of the works actually published down under. Such publications as the SPACLALS Proceedings sould be included automatically, although these may appear as periodical issues.

7. The MLA Bibliography indexing apparatus is unique, but presents some problems in following up works covering more than one topic or country, since any secondary references show up only in the index.

8. Inclusion of Katherine Mansfield in British Literature skews comparison with the other bibliographies. To follow the same rule, V.S. Naipaul should also be treated under British Literature.

9. The MLA Bibliography does a better job with analytics. Some

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of the others list only the main entry, with rudimentary references. Coverage of those published in Europe is superior. North America good. Australia reasonable. New Zealand poor. Even so there have been some startling omissions, e.g. W. H. New. Dreams of Speech and Violence: The Art of the Short Story in Canada and New Zealand. U. Toronto press, 1987.
10. Pacific Islands writing appears only by accident.

The study was not meant to be comprehensive, or statistically accurate. The chief goal was to see what general similarities or disparities showed up. For that reason journal titles rather than citations were compared. Closer examination might show that some of those cited only in the other bibliographies consisted solely of reviews. This is, for example, true of the NZ Listener, though it does include more directly critical articles. Since it is unlikely that MLA will extend to include reviews, the examination was based on the periodicals that were listed in MLA, rather than on all possible titles.

A study of monographs and analyzed works reveals a similar pattern. During this period the MLA Bibliography included 40 book monographs or book collections concerned with Australian and New Zealand literature. Of these the other bibliographies listed 34. The other bibliographies, however, include references to more than 100 other books. Omission of the date of publication, presumably because the year is assumed to be that of the general title of the bibliography, makes direct comparison difficult, but back checking for 1986 suggested that they had not been covered by MLA. (MLA provided a list of books

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cited during the years 1957-1990.) While some of these books appear to be anthologies, and others may be textbooks, and some, such as Hughes's The Fatal Shore would extend MLA coverage too broadly, the bulk of them are worthy of consideration, if not of inclusion. Bibliographies seem, generally, to have been overlooked, which is a serious lack in these fields. Some of these are noted in an appendix. The same is true of several series of lectures.

Given the present state of library acquisition budgets, it is not surprising that many local publications would not appear. It is, however, disappointing that many titles of American or British provenance did not show up. A list of the more noteworthy titles is attached. Since some of them address more than regional issues their omission is the more startling. While there is no apparent pattern for inclusion or omission, there appear to be recurring problems with some publishers, notably Penguin (Australia and New Zealand), Pandora, Three Continents (Washington, D.C.), and Peter Lang. Institutional and Society publications do present acquisition problems, but their lack of representation leaves serious gaps.

The effect is particularly severe for New Zealand literature, where most books of interest did not show up. The same is true of books on women's writing, especially for Australia.

These facts suggest a complete review of the way in which such titles are selected for inclusion. They also bolster the suspicion that New Zealand publishing in general is under-

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promoted in the U.S. Both MLA and the ASDC might wish to address these issues.

Recommendations.

1. As the most widely accessible bibliographic source the MLA Bibliography should continue to cover Australian and New Zealand literature, aiming at the generalist rather than the specialist. Present coverage of Australia is reasonably good, that of New Zealand fair. More deliberate attempts should be made to include literature from the Pacific Islands, and Papua-New Guinea.

2. Greater efforts should be made to ensure that the periodicals listed are actually indexed each year. For example, lack of entries from Australian and New Zealand Studies in Canada severely limited New Zealand coverage.

3. Periodicals from the non-MLA list should be considered for inclusion. As a first cut, Antic, British Review of New Zealand Studies, Island (Tasmania), and Journal of New Zealand Literature would greatly extend coverage.

4. More effort should be made to expand coverage of festschriften and other edited works and proceedings, for example, SPACLALS Proceedings, or the Colin Roderick Lectures.

5. Some less scholarly journals should be considered, especially those like Publishers Weekly, which include author profiles, or some of the library journals, for example the Bulletin of the Bibliographic Society of Australia and New Zealand.

6. Consideration should be given to including more review articles. These may be the only source of critical information for some authors, or may have a thematic interest.

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7. The lists of analyzed works are useful selection tools for librarians, and also for scholars who may not trace the secondary entries in the subject index. These should be reinstated in the published bibliography.

8. Coverage of monographs and other books should be extended.

9. Australian Studies Discussion Group members should assist both as field bibliographers, and in bringing attention to added works for analysis.

10. Consideration should be given to transferring Katherine Mansfield to New Zealand literature.

11. As an ancillary effort, DAI should be encouraged to expand its coverage in the Pacific area.

12. Holdings in U.S. libraries remain a great concern. Although this is not an MLA responsibility, there should be an interest in maintaining library coverage in the interest of scholars who are not located in universities with large research libraries. Libraries, on the other hand, need to make more effort to ensure that there is national coverage of these literatures. Having a comprehensive bibliography is little help if the materials cited are not available, except with great difficulty and at equally great cost. While more attention is being paid to various electronic information transfer methods, publications in the "marginal" literary areas are unlikely to be in sufficient demand to make their inclusion in such databases and services profitable. That means that libraries must retain the responsibility for coverage. The MLA should encourage and support libraries to maintain an essential scholarly service.

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Analysis of Periodical Coverage 1957-1959

MLA Title	Citations in MLA: Australia 57	58	59	New Zealand 57	58	59	Citations elsewhere: All years Aust	N.Z.
ACLALS Bulletin	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
American Poetry Review	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Anglistik und Englischunterricht	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Antipodes	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	Y	-
Arbeiten aus Angl. und Amerikanistik	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ariel(Canada)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Aust. Drama Studies	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Aust.-Can. Studies	N	N	N	-	-	-	Y	-
Aust. Literary Studies	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-
Austr. Playwrights	N	N	Y	-	-	-	N	-
Aust. Slavonic and E European Studies	N	N	Y	-	-	-	N	-
Aust and NZ Studies in Canada	n/p		N	n/p		N	Y	Y
AUMLA	N	Y	N	-	-	-	N	-
BASA (Now Aust. Studies	N	Y	N	-	-	-	Y	-
Bulletin of Biblio.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	-
Camera Oscura	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Clues	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N

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Commonwealth Essays and Studies	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Commonwealth (Paris)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Commonwealth Novel in English	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Comp. Studies in Soc. and History	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Critical Review	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Daedalus	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Dickensian	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Discourse	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Diss. Abstr. Int.	Y	Y	Y	Not incl			N (note)	
English Studies	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
English in Africa	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
English Today	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Essays in Theatre	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Explicator	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Extrapolation	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Folklore (UK)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Foreign Lits	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Foreign Lit Studies	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Int. Fiction Review	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
J. Comm. Lit.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
J. of Lit. Studies	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
J. of Pop. Culture	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Kunapipi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Landfall	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

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Lib. Chron (UT Austin)	N	Y	N	-	-	-	Y	-	
Lion and Unicorn	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Literary Criterion	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
Literary Endeavour	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Lit. in North Queens	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	Y	-	
London Rev. of Books	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	
Mana	N	N	N	N	N	N	N(defunct?)		
Meanjin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
Miss. Folk Review	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Mod. Fiction Studies	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	
New Lits review	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	
N. Z Review	-	-	-	Y	N	N	Y(defunct?)		
Notes and Queries	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	
Overland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Parnassus	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Persuasions	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N '		
Phaedrus	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N '		
Poetics	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N '		
Poetry Australia	N	N	N	-	-	-	Y	-	
Poetry Review	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	
Poetry Today	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Prairie Schooner	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y '	N	
Quadrant	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	N	-	
Queen's Quarterly	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	
Rivista Canaria de Estudios Inglese	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	

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Rivista Italiana de Dialettologia	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N '	N
San Jose Studies	N	N	N	N	N	N	N '	
Scripsi	N	Y	N	-	-	-	N	-
SE Asia review of English	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
South Central Review	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Southerly	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Southern Review	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
SPAN	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Te Reo	-	-	-	N	Y	Y	-	Y
Times Lit. Suppl.	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Verbatim	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N '	-
Victorian Newsletter	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Victorian Studies	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Virginia Engl. Bull.	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N '	N
Vsesvit	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Waigoyu	N	Y	N	-	-	-	Y	-
Weimarer Beitrage	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N '	N
World Lit. Today	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WLWE	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Westerly	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-
Zeit. fuer Anglistik und Amerikanistik	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N '	N

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key: Y = article citations

N = no article citations

- = inappropriate, i.e. unlikely to have citations

' = occasional or accidental

n/p= not published at that time

Comments. The MLA Bibliography appears to have the edge in citations of occasional or accidental articles.

The most serious problem seems to be regular coverage.

Some of the citations in the other bibliographies are of reviews only, which may help account for the apparent difference.

The wide range of cited periodicals shows that many citations come from one-time or irregular sources, and that the "core" periodicals, while important, do not by any means cover all scholarship in the area.

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Non MLA titles for consideration. All were cited in the other bibliographies, though some of them have only reviews. I have not included newspapers, although on some occasions they have been cited. Please review for suitability.

'AAALS Newsletter

'Antic (NZ)

Arena

Australian Author

Australalin Bookseller and Publisher

Australian Feminist Studies

Australian Academic and Research Libraries

'Australian Book Review

Australian Literature Quarterly

'Australian Studies

'Belles Lettres

Bibliographic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Bulletin

'Biblionews and Australian Notes and Queries

Blast (NZ)

Broadsheet (NZ)

'BRONZ. British Review of New Zealand Studies

Bulletin

'Colin Roderick Lectures

'CRNLE Reviews Journal

Cultural Review

Editions: The New Monthly Australian Review of Books

'English in Australia

Freemantle Arts Review

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Hecate

Heroes

Illusions

Imago: Literary Magazine (Brisbane)

*Island Magazine (Tasmania)

*Journal of Australian Studies

*Journal of New Zealand Literature

Margin

*Meridian

New Outlook

*New Zealand Libraries (I will do this if you wish?)

*Notes and Furphies

*Oceanic Literature

Outrider

*Pacific Islands Monthly

Phoenix Review

*Publishers Weekly

Quaderni di Anglistica

Social Alernatives

*SPACLALS Proceedings

Welkers (Melbourne)

*Women's Studies Journal (NZ)

Others were born or reborn and died, alas.

Islands (NZ)

Sport (NZ) a short and merry life, including a note in the TLS.

Untold (NZ).

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Monographs and other books not found in MLA Bibliography

Australia

Ashcroft, Bill, and others. The Empire Writes Back: Theory and Practice in Post-colonial Cultures. New York: Routledge. 1989.

Aspects of Australian Fiction. Essays Presented to John Colmer. Nedlands, WA: Univ of Western Australia Press. 1990.

Australia and Italy: Contributions to Intellectual Life. Ravenna: Longo Editore for U. di Bologna. 1989.

Australian/Canadian Literatures in English/Comparative Perspectives. North Ryde, NSW: Methuen. Australia, 1989.

Gelar, Ken, and Paul Salzmann. The New Diversity: Australian Fiction 1970-1988 Melbourne: McPhee Gribble. 1989.

Goodwin, K.L. A History of Australian Literature. London: Macmillan, 1986.

Literature and National Cultures. Typereader Publications 3. Waurn Pond, VIC. Centre for Studies in Australian Literature, Deakin U., 1988.

McKernan, Susan. A Question of Commitment: Literature in the Twenty Years after the War. Sydney: Allen and Unwin. 1989.

McLaren, John. Australian Literature: An Historical Introduction. Melbourne: Longman Cheshire, 1989.

Moments of Desire: Sex and Sensuality by Australian Feminist Writers. Ringwood, VIC: Penguin Books, 1989.

The Penguin New Literary History of Australia. Ringwood, VIC: Penguin, 1988.

Poetry and Gender: Statements and Essays in Australian Women's

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Poetry and Poetics. St Lucia. QLD: Univ. of Queensland Press. 1959.

New Zealand

Gilderdale. Betty. Introducing Margaret Mahy. Auckland: Viking. 1987.

Holcroft. M.H. A Sea of Words Wellington: Cape Catley. 1987. (Also Way of a Writer and A Voice in the Village: The Listener Editorials.)

Hood. Lynley. Sylvia: The Biography of Sylvia Ashton Warner. Auckland: Viking. 1988.

Jones. Lawrence. Barbed Wire and Mirrors: Essays on New Zealand Prose. Dunedin: U of Otago Press. 1987.

Manhire. Bill. Maurice Gee. Auckland: Oxford UP. 1986.

New. W.H. Dreams of Speech and Violence: The Art of the Short Story in Canada and New Zealand. Toronto: U of Toronto Press. 1987.

Roberts. Heather. Where Did She Come From? New Zealand Women Novelists. 1962-1987. Wellington: Allen and Unwin/Port Nicholson Press. 1989.

Simms. Norman. Silence and Invisibility: A Study of the Literatures of the Pacific. Australia. and New Zealand. Washington. DC: Three Continents. 1986.

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Bibliographies and Indexes not in MLA Bibliography

Adelaide. Debra. Australian Women Writers: A Bibliographic Guide. Sydney: Pandora. 1988.

Australian Nineteenth Century Literature in Print: 1990. ed Victor Crittenden. Jamison Centre. ACT: Mulini Press.

McLaren. Ian F. Adam Lindsay: A Comprehensive Bibliography. Parkville. VIC: U of Melbourne Library. 1986.

----- Henry Kendall: A Comprehensive Bibliography. Parkville. VIC: U of Melbourne Library. 1987.

----- Index to the Weekly Times Annual. 1911-1934: With a Bibliography of Charles Leslie Barrett. Parkville, VIC: U of Melbourne Library. 1986.

Maori Literature Bibliography comp. Jillene Bydar. U. of the Waikato library. Computer file.

Murphy. Margaret C. Women Writers and Australia: A Bibliography of Fiction. 19th Century to 1987. Parkville. VIC: U of Melbourne Library. 1988.

New Lesbian Literature. 1980-1988 Comp Miriam Saphira. Auckland: Papers Inc. 1989.

New Zealand Newspapers on Microfilm: A List of Titles Available from the National Library of New Zealand. Wellington: 1986.

Torre. Stephen. The Australian Short Story 1940-1980: A Bibliography. Sydney: Hale and Iremonger. 1984.

Quadrant Index 1956-1986. Sydney: Quadrant. 1987.

Westerly Index 1984-1988 comp. Susan Miller. Nedlands WA: Center for Studies in Australian Literature. Dept. of English. Univ of Western Australia. 1989.

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MLA SCOPE AND OVERLAP PROJECT

CANADIAN LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

A Preliminary Report

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Method. A comparison of standard serial bibliographies and indexes covering material published in 1988, using where feasible Canadian literature in all its forms for a subject approach, augmented by a sampling of six Canadian authors - Margaret Atwood, Morley Callaghan, Robertson Davies, Northrop Frye, Brian Moore, and E.J. Pratt. It was felt that these writers could be considered "Canadian" by their inclusion as such in MLA itself, and in such standard sources as Contemporary Authors. The need for this additional approach under individual authors was suggested by an examination of the MHRA Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature, which arranges general critical material chronologically by century with no further breakdown by place, followed by an alphabetical listing of the authors treated; it seemed that a readiness for similar problems in the consultation of other sources might be a useful precaution. This sample is also intended to ensure the coverage of a variety of literary forms and to provide an opportunity for the consultation of additional specialised sources (e.g. in Irish literature, and in women's studied).

Sources examined. So far the limited time available for examining sources close at hand has allowed me to search for the coverage of 1988 material only in the following:-

Access
American Humanities Index
Canadian Periodical Index (a partial search only)
Humanities Index
Journal of Commonwealth Literature
MLA Bibliography
Year's Work in English Studies

Other sources remain to be searched, and I suspect that some later years than those examined so far (1988,1989) would yield further results for the coverage of 1988 material. It was however decided that even with this fairly limited search it would be worth attempting a summary for the purpose of presenting this essentially preliminary report.

The periodicals cited by these sources number 88, and their use is indicated in the following breakdown:-

Access
1 periodical, unique to Access
1 citation

American Humanities Index
18 periodicals, 6 unique to A.H.I.
155 citations*

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Canadian Periodicals Index
28 periodicals, 11 unique to C.P.I.
34 citations
Humanities Index
11 periodicals, 3 unique to H.I.
17 citations
Journal of Commonwealth Literature
11 periodicals, 3 unique to J.C.L.
17 citations
Year's Work in English Studies
30 periodicals, 20 unique to Y.W.E.S.
MLA
39 periodicals, 20 unique to MLA
132 citations **

*Canadian Literature is cited 60 times in the American Humanities Index, 8 times in Year's Work in English Studies, and 8 times in MLA. Also Essays in Canadian Writing is cited 18 times in American Humanities Index, 12 times in MLA, 9 times in Year's Work in English Studies, and 2 times in Canadian Periodicals Index.

**DAI is used (uniquely) 12 times in MLA. Also Journal of Canadian Poetry is cited 22 times in MLA and otherwise only 9 times in Year's Work in English Studies.

Only 2 titles - Canadian Literature, and Mosaic - are cited by as many as 5 sources, and only 2 - Canadian Fiction Magazine, and Essays in Canadian Writing - are cited by as many as 4 sources.

As already stated, further work is certainly required here - not only a more detailed scrutiny of what has been found so far, with particular attention being paid to the avoidance of duplication, but also as other queries come to mind as to the nature of some of the material cited (e.g. in Canadian Periodicals Index) which might easily include items of only slight, local, or commercial (book trade) interest, or in the case of drama might well be reviews of performing rather than literary interest. Arbitrary decisions might need to be made here, depending on the length of any item (as would be appropriate in the case of book reviews) yet some of these questionable citations are supported by additional mention in such selective sources as Year's Work in English Studies, or Journal of Commonwealth Literature, so as a last resort it might be advisable to examine the material itself.

There is also the obvious need for a more extensive search, using aditional indexes; this would at the moment include the following titles:-

Academic Index
Arts and Humanities Citation Index
Canadian Review of Comparative Literature
Canadian Periodicals Index
Index to Commonwealth LittleMagazines
Literary Criticism Register
MHRA Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature
Women Studies Abstracts
Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature

Conclusion. It is only possible to draw tentative conclusions as yet but it seems that it is necessary to find out much more for a reliable and I think interesting comparison of MLA and other sources covering research in Canadian literature in English, in terms both of extent and depth of coverage. I would like to complete this for presentation at the next meeting of this group at A.L.A.

ACRL *MLA International Bibliography* Scope and Overlap Study

Southern American Literature Report

Gina R. Overcash

The *MLA Bibliography* was compared with its British counterpart, the Modern Humanities Research Association *Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature* (*MHRA*), for the purpose of determining which index provides more thorough coverage of the literature of the American South. Although both the *MLA* and the *MHRA* seek thorough indexing of literary criticism, James L. Harner states in his *Literary Research Guide* that "every volume of [the MHRA's *Annual Bibliography*] includes scores of works omitted in the *MLA Bibliography*; and vice verse."[1] James K. Bracken concurs: "*MHRA* and *MLA* differ enough in their particular coverages to make both useful in research. . . . digging in volumes of both *MHRA* and *MLA* for any single year, will pay off handsomely in unique references."[2] Researchers might expect the *MLA*, published in the United States, to provide better coverage of American literature than the British *MHRA*. This study will indicate how much more thorough the *MLA Bibliography* is, and in which areas, if any, the *MHRA* is better.

The Society for the Study of Southern Literature's "A Checklist of Scholarship of Southern Literature," published annually in *Mississippi Quarterly*, also was considered for comparison. The practices of this checklist differ so widely from those of the two bibliographies studied, however, that such a comparison would be unfair. The "Checklist" provides annotations as well as extensive cross references to articles that mention the literary author only briefly. For example, for Robert Penn Warren, the "Checklist" for 1986 listed eleven articles under Warren's name and provided references to 33 other articles. *MLA* includes nine references for Warren for 1986. Of the eleven articles listed in the "Checklist" under Warren, two are book reviews and one is a book published in 1984. Of the eight remaining, *MLA* indexes four of these under Warren. Two others are included in *MLA* without Warren as a reference, and two are not in *MLA* at all. Of the 33 articles cross-referenced in the "Checklist," four are reviews and five were published prior to 1986. These nine, therefore, are not eligible for inclusion in *MLA*. Nine others are in *MLA*, but are not indexed under Warren. Fifteen do not appear in *MLA* at all.

Subject indexing for Southern literature is at a very general level in *MLA*. For example, citations for articles on Walker Percy may be found in the subject index only under Percy's name, and not under general subject headings for Southern American Literature, Southern American Novelists, etc. *MHRA* does not provide subject indexing for Southern literature,

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[1]James L. Harner, *Literary Research Guide* (New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1989) 50.

[2]James K. Bracken, *Reference Works in British and American Literature*, vol. 1 (Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1990) 72.

except at the point of the literary author's name. Due to these variations in subject access, a sample of Southern authors was selected for comparison in the two indexes. The population is the one hundred authors included in Robert Bain and Joseph M. Flora's *Fifty Southern Writers Before 1900*[3] and *Fifty Southern Writers After 1900*[4] (Appendix A). Using a table of random numbers, a sample of twenty-five names was chosen without replacement from the one hundred names in the population (Appendix B). The points of comparison for these authors were the citations for books, articles, and essays published in 1986. This year was chosen because it is the latest volume of *MHRA* available. Since the *MLA* does not include book reviews, these were excluded from the tally. Primary sources likewise were excluded. Citations for articles published in 1986 about these 25 authors were checked in both bibliographies for the year 1986. Accession numbers were used to check the Wilsondisc version of the *MLA International Bibliography* was searched for citations corresponding to the 1986 print volume. The *MHRA* is only available in print format. If a citation appeared to occur only in one bibliography, based on a subject search, the author of the article was searched on the *MLA* disc or the *MHRA* "Index of Scholars," in order to ascertain that the citation was indeed unique to the first source.

Of the 192 citations found for the twenty-five authors in the sample, 116 or 60.42% were in *MLA* only; 18 or 9.38% were in *MHRA* only; and 58 or 30.21% were in both sources. Results for individual authors may be seen in the attached table. More telling results are indicated by the percent of the total citations found in each source. If researchers check the *MLA International Bibliography* only, they will locate 174 citations or 90.63% of the total. Total citations were found by adding the citations included only in the *MLA* with those included in both sources. *MHRA* included 76 citations or 39.58% of the total. The 18 citations in *MHRA* but not in *MLA* for 1986 were checked on the *MLA* disc to determine if they were indexed in a later year. None of the 18 were located in the *MLA*. These included citations to articles in the following journals indexed by *MHRA*, but not included on the *MLA* "Master List of Periodicals" for 1986: *Esquire*, *New York Times Book Review*, *Saturday Review*, and *Journal of English Language and Literature* (Seoul). The *MLA* does include citations for the *New York Times Book Review* beginning in 1990, but none of the other journals have been added to the *MLA* "Master List." Although the following journals are included on the *MLA* "Master List," *MHRA* included citations for articles from these journals that the *MLA* did not pick up: *American Quarterly*, *Raritan*, *Studies in Bibliography*, *Sewanee Review*, *REAL: Yearbook of Research in English and American Literature* (Berlin), and *South Atlantic Quarterly*. *MHRA* also included citations to dissertations produced at Korean and Japanese universities which were not indexed by *MLA*.

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[3]Robert Bain and Joseph M. Flora, eds., *Fifty Southern Writers Before 1900: A Bio-Bibliographical Sourcebook* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1987).

[4]Joseph M. Flora and Robert Bain, *Fifty Southern Writers After 1900: A Bio-Bibliographical Sourcebook* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1987).

One *MLA* practice that increases its statistics and that no doubt proves useful to researchers is that of citing each individual essay in an essay collection as well as including a citation for the book title. Thus, for the title *Faulkner and Humor: Faulkner and Yoknapatawpha, 1984* (Fowler, Doreen and Ann J. Abadie, eds. Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 1986), both *MLA* and *MHRA* include a citation for the book (counted in the tally as "Both"). *MLA* also includes thirteen additional citations for essays in the book. *MLA* also includes seventeen citations for the title *Faulkner and Women* (Fowler, Doreen and Ann J. Abadie, eds. Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 1986), a title not picked up by *MHRA*. Even if *MHRA* had included this title, it would only have had one entry.

Thus, the *MLA International Bibliography* provides much better coverage of Southern American Literature than does the Modern Humanities Research Association *Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature*. *MLA* might seek greater coverage of Asian journal articles and dissertations and more even coverage of journals included in the "Master List of Periodicals Indexed."

Table
Sample of Southern Authors

	MLA Only		MHRA		Both	
Author	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agee, James	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0
Baldwin, Joseph Glover	0		0		0	
Beverly, Robert	0		0		0	
Bishop, John Peale	0		0		0	
Cook(e), Ebenezer	0		0		0	
Douglass, Frederick	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0
Elliott, William	0		0		0	
Ellison, Ralph	2	40.0	1	20.0	2	40.0
Faulkner, William	101	62.73	13	8.07	47	29.19
Fletcher, John Gould	1	100.0	0		0	
Harben, Will N.	0		0		0	
Harris, George Washington	2	100.0	0	0	0	0
Johnston, Richard Malcolm	0		0		0	
Longstreet, Augustus Baldwin	0		0		0	
Mitchell, Margaret	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33
Pinkney, Edward Coote	0		0		0	
Ransom, John Crowe	0		0		0	
Rawlings, Marjorie Kinnan	2	100.0	0	0	0	0
Smith, Charles Henry ("Bill Arp")	1	100.0	0	0	0	0
Spencer, Elizabeth	0		0		0	
Thompson, John Reuben	0		0		0	
Thompson, William Tappan	0		0		0	
Warren, Robert Penn	4	44.44	0	0	5	55.56
Whitman, Albery Allson	0		0		0	
Wilde, Richard Henry	0		0		0	
TOTAL	116	60.42	18	9.38	58	30.21

Appendix A
Population of One Hundred Southern Writers

from *Fifty Southern Writers Before 1900*

George William Bagby ("Mozis Addums")
Joseph Glover Baldwin
Robert Beverley
William Wells Brown
William Byrd of Westover
George Washington Cable
William Alexander Caruthers
Mary Boykin Chesnut
Charles Waddell Chesnutt
Thomas Holley Chivers
Kate Chopin
Samuel Langhorne Clemens
Ebenezer Cook(e)
John Esten Cooke
Philip Pendleton Cooke
Frederick Douglass
William Elliott
Will N. Harben
George Washington Harris
Joel Chandler Harris
Paul Hamilton Hayne
Johnson Jones Hooper
George Moses Horton
Thomas Jefferson
Richard Malcolm Johnston
John Pendleton Kennedy
Grace King
Sidney Lanier
Augustus Baldwin Longstreet
Robert Munford
Mary Noailles Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock)
Thomas Nelson Page
Edward Coote Pinkney
Edgar Allan Poe
Irwin Russell
William Gilmore Simms
Charles Henry Smith ("Bill Arp")

Captain John Smith
John Reuben Thompson
William Tappan Thompson
Thomas Bangs Thorpe
Henry Timrod
George Tucker
Nathaniel Beverley Tucker
St. George Tucker
Booker T. Washington
Albery Allson Whitman
Richard Henry Wilde
Augusta Jane Evans Wilson
William Wirt

from *Fifty Southern Writers After 1900*

James Agee
A. R. Ammons
John Barth
Hamilton Basso
Doris Betts
John Peale Bishop
James Branch Cabell
Erskine Caldwell
Truman Capote
Harry Crews
Donald Grady Davidson
James Dickey
Ralph Ellison
William Faulkner
John Gould Fletcher
Shelby Foote
Ernest J. Gaines
Ellen Glasgow
Caroline Gordon
Shirley Ann Grau
Paul Green
Lilliam Hellman
Zora Neale Hurston
Randall Jarrell
James Weldon Johnson
Andrew Lytle
Carson McCullers
H. L. Mencken
Margaret Mitchell
Flannery O'Connor

Walker Percy
Katherine Anne Porter
William Sydney Porter (O. Henry)
Reynolds Price
John Crowe Ransom
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings
Elizabeth Madox Roberts
Elizabeth Spencer
Jesse Stuart
William Styron
Allen Tate
Peter Taylor
Jean Toomer
Anne Tyler
Robert Penn Warren
Eudora Welty
Tennessee Williams
Thomas Wolfe
Richard Wright
Stark Young

Appendix B
Sample of Twenty-Five Southern Authors

Agee, James
Baldwin, Joseph Glover
Beverly, Robert
Bishop, John Peale
Cook(e), Ebenezer
Douglass, Frederick
Elliott, William
Ellison, Ralph
Faulkner William
Fletcher, John Gould
Harben, Will N.
Harris, George Washington
Johnston, Richard Malcolm
Longstreet, Augustus Baldwin
Mitchell Margaret
Pinkney, Edward Coote
Ransom, John Crowe
Rawlings, Marjorie Kinnan
Smith, Charles Henry ("Bill Arp")
Spencer, Elizabeth
Thompson, John Reuben
Thompson, William Tappan
Warren, Robert Penn
Whitman, Albery Allson
Wilde, Richard Henry

Donald A. Barclay
New Mexico State University
MLA Bibliography Scope and Overlap Committee
June 1992

The *MLA International Bibliography* and the Literature of the American West

The canon of western American literature is not an easy thing to pin down. The field's broadly defined areas of interest take in literature covering such diverse subjects as the historic American West, the frontier, wilderness, and exploration, as well as literature dealing with the natural, industrial, and cultural resources of the modern West. Writers who are considered contributors to western American literature include such obvious figures as Walter Van Tilburg Clark, Willa Cather, James Welch, and Sam Shepard, but many other writers not so readily associated with western literature are also seen as part of the western American literary canon; examples include Joan Didion, Dashiell Hammett, Theodore Roethke, and many others whose work concerns, at least in part, the lands and peoples of the American West. Because of the diversity and continuing evolution of the western American literary canon, identifying and indexing the literature of the American West will always be a complex task.

Although an unscientific sampling of scholars of western American literature shows that most do not put much stock in the *MLA International Bibliography* as a research tool, my investigation into this matter has convinced me that the *MLA International Bibliography*, especially in its electronic forms, can be extremely useful to such scholars. Furthermore, with improvements in coverage and subject access, the *MLA International Bibliography* has the potential to become the single most useful bibliography for the study of western American Literature.

Coverage of Western American Literature by the *MLA International Bibliography*

For the scholar of western American literature, the most important improvement the *MLA International Bibliography* could make would be to expand its coverage of books and periodicals that deal with the literature of the American West.

As can be seen in Appendix A, the *MLA International Bibliography*'s coverage of the field of western American literature already is superior to the coverage provided by both *Essay and General Literature Index* and *Humanities Index*. The method I used to compare these three indexes was to start by reading every subject heading in the 1990 *MLA International Bibliography* and recording all subject headings which seemed pertinent to the study of western American literature. (I focused on "subjective" subject headings and did not record obvious subject headings based on the names of persons, specific

places (states, counties, cities), or Indian tribes, though these headings certainly are useful for scholars.) For each subject heading, I recorded the number of citations under it that were pertinent to western American literature, excluding citations which dealt strictly with folklore, material culture, linguistics, and other non-literary matters. I then repeated this procedure with the 1989 and 1988 editions of the *MLA International Bibliography*.

I next went through the April 1989-March 1991 *Humanities Index* and 1990 *Essay and General Literature Index*, repeating the method I used with the *MLA International Bibliography*. Appendix A contains the tabulated results of this comparison.

I also compared the *MLA International Bibliography* to *Western American Literature*'s "Annual Bibliography of Studies in Western American Literature," perhaps the most important bibliographic tool for scholars in the field (Appendices B-D).

To make this comparison, I checked each unique citation in the 1990 and 1989 "Annual Bibliography of Studies in Western American Literature" against the Silver Platter *MLA International Bibliography* on CD-ROM. Of the 426 unique items indexed in the 1990 "Annual Bibliography," 234 (54.92%) were indexed on the CD-ROM. When masters theses and dissertations were thrown out (the "Annual Bibliography" indexes a number of history and other non-literary dissertations each year), the *MLA International Bibliography* proved to have indexed 200 of 354 unique items (56.49%). Of the 531 unique items indexed in the 1989 "Annual Bibliography, 229 (43.12%) were indexed on the CD-ROM. When masters theses and dissertations were thrown out, 183 of 420 (43.57%) unique items proved to have been indexed on the CD-ROM.

I conducted a similar comparison between the 1986 "Annual Bibliography of Studies in Western American Literature" and the on-line version of the *MLA International Bibliography* (which is, in theory, identical to the CD-ROM version). The on-line *MLA International Bibliography* indexed 194 of the 456 unique items indexed in the 1986 "Annual Bibliography" (42.54%). With theses and dissertations thrown out, the numbers worked out to 149 of 392 unique items indexed (38.01%).

In both comparisons, the *MLA International Bibliography* did best with western authors who have mainstream literary reputations (e.g. Willa Cather, Wallace Stegner, etc.). The *MLA International Bibliography* was weakest at indexing articles on less famous writers, especially when the articles about those writers had been published in small or regional periodicals.

On the plus side, the *MLA International Bibliography* at times bettered the "Annual Bibliography" when it came to analyzing individual chapters from books, though the "Annual Bibliography" did index many books that the *MLA International Bibliography* missed. Also on the plus side was the *MLA International Bibliography*'s indexing of foreign contributions to the field of western American literature. For example, in the *MLA International Bibliography* I was able to locate German criticism on Karl May and Sam Shepard; an Italian article on

Louis L'Amour; and a French article on Cooper--none of which were indexed in the "Annual Bibliography."

Still, the "Annual Bibliography of Studies in Western American Literature" covers the field more thoroughly than the *MLA International Bibliography* because it indexes books and periodicals which the *MLA International Bibliography* does not. Appendix C lists periodical titles which the *MLA International Bibliography* has (from 1981 to 1992) never, or infrequently, indexed; Appendix C also gives the number of articles from each title that have (from 1988 to 1992) been indexed in the "Annual Bibliography." While it would not be possible for the *MLA International Bibliography* to index all of the periodicals listed in Appendix C, some of these periodicals deserve to be added by the *MLA International Bibliography*. Appendix D gives the addresses of those periodicals which seem to be the most likely candidates for addition.

Although some of the titles in Appendix C may seem only quasi-literary, they are important to western American literature, a field of study that many scholars consider to be cut off from the mainstream of American publishing and scholarship. Until the literary criticism published in such periodicals is indexed in the *MLA International Bibliography*, the full range of western American literary critical thinking will not be reflected in the *MLA International Bibliography*.

Another option for improving coverage of western American literature would be for the *MLA International Bibliography* to annually check *Western American Literature*'s "Annual Bibliography," making sure that everything indexed there is also indexed in the *MLA International Bibliography*. This would ensure that the *MLA International Bibliography*'s coverage of western American literature is at least equal to that of the leading bibliography in the field.

Subject Access

To the *MLA International Bibliography*'s credit, the flexibility of its loosely controlled vocabulary is far superior to the rigid subject headings used by such indexes as *Essay and General Literature Index* and *Humanities Index*. The *MLA International Bibliography*'s indexing is also superior to the indexing used by *Western American Literature*'s "Annual Bibliography," though the latter has the advantage of indexing only works dealing with western American literature. Access to criticism on the works of individual authors is, of course, excellent in the *MLA International Bibliography*.

Despite these pluses, using the *MLA International Bibliography* to search a particular subject can still be a problem. Ideally, it should be possible for a scholar to turn to the *MLA International Bibliography* to research a subject such as "Environmentalism" or "Violence" or "The Short Story" and easily identify everything on that subject that relates to the field of

western American literature. The *MLA International Bibliography*'s subject headings in the "Western-American-*" group somewhat help the researcher, but only if the indexer chose to apply a heading from this group. In the electronic versions of the *MLA International Bibliography* there is the possibility of doing a free-text search on the terms *west* and *western*, but this retrieves citations to works dealing with *all* wests.

For example, in searching the "MLA on CD-ROM" for foreign-language publications on western American literature, I first entered "American-literature not LA=English." To this set I added "and west*," which retrieved not only citations having to do with the literature of the American West, but also citations on Nathaniel West, West Africa, the Western Hemisphere, Western (as opposed to Asian and African) literature, and so on. Combining my fist set with "Western-American-*" got even worse results, retrieving only one citation. Because of this subject-access problem, I still have no real idea how many foreign-language publications on western American literature may be hiding in the *MLA International Bibliography*.

Given this situation, what the scholar researching, for example, novels of the American West needs is an easy way of separating out all the criticism on such novels from the criticism on all other types of novels. Perhaps this need could best be met by adopting a level of geographic indexing for literature citations similar to that already used by the *MLA International Bibliography* for folklore citations. For example, with better geographic indexing, a citation to an article about Owen Wister's *The Virginian* would have the subject headings "Western-United-States" and "Wyoming" in addition to its other subject headings. A citation to a dissertation on Frank Water's *The Man Who Killed The Deer* would have the geographical subject headings "Western-United-States," "Southwestern-United-States," and "New-Mexico." In the ideal case, these geographic subject headings would be assigned without regard to how much or how little emphasis the critical work places on setting; rather, they would be assigned on the basis of the setting used in the literary source that is the subject of study.

Such geographic subject headings would not only be of value to scholars of western American literature, a field of literary study in which setting is of paramount importance, but would also be of value to scholars in other fields as well. With such geographic subject headings applied throughout the bibliography, a scholar would be able to locate, for example, citations concerning (East) Indian novels set in Great Britain, or perhaps South-African novels set in Natal.

Of course geographic subject headings will not solve all the problems of subject access. Under the proposed system an essentially "western" novel such as *The Deerslayer* would end up with the geographic subject headings "Eastern-United-States," "Northeastern-United-States," and "New York." Still, such instances would be the exception, and the thorough use of the subject heading "Frontier" (another major element of western

American literature) would help to prevent such works from falling through the cracks.

Failing a complete revision of its indexing practices to include an increased level of geographic indexing, the next best thing the *MLA International Bibliography* could do would be to apply geographic subject headings more readily then it presently does, and, in the case of western American literature, to use the subject headings of the "Western-American-*" group more freely.

Conclusion

The *MLA International Bibliography* as it currently exists is a valuable tool for western American literary scholars. With the increasing availability of the CD-ROM forms of the bibliography, it will become even more valuable. However, the *MLA International Bibliography* will never be the primary tool for scholars of western American literature until it increases its coverage of the field and provides improved subject searching.

Appendix A

Subject Indexing in the *MLA International Bibliography*

MLA Subject Headings	Number of Citations per year 1988	1989	1990
American Western Drama	0	0	0
American Western Fiction	1	1	1
American Western Film	1	2	7
American Western Novel	0	2	1
Bandit*	0	0	1
The Bush (Canada)	0	0	1
Cowboy	1	4	4
Cowboy Poetry	0	0	1
Coyote	1	1	2
Deep Ecology	0	1	0
Dime Novel	2	8	1
Ecology	0	4	4
Environment*	1	4	1
Frontier*	2	32	5
Fur Trade	0	0	0
Great Plains	1	1	0
Homestead*	0	0	0
Log*	0	0	0
Midwestern American*	0	2	4
Miner, mining, etc.	0	0	1
Mission*	0	0	0
Mormons	3	1	2
Native American*	25	20	25
Northwestern American*	0	0	0
Outlaw*	0	0	0
Pacific Northwestern American*	0	0	0
Pioneer*	0	6	5
Plains Indians	0	1	0
Ranch*	0	0	0
Rodeo*	0	0	0
Southwestern American*	3	0	1
Western American*	15	25	13
Western Novel	0	0	0
Western United Sates*	13	22	21
Wild West	0	0	0
Total	69	137	101

(Appendix A continues on next page)

Appendix A (cont.)

Essay And General Literature Index 1990
Humanities Index April 1989- March 1991

Subject Headings	Number of Citations E&G Lit	Hum. In.
America--Discovery and Exploration	0	5
American Drama	0	1
American Fiction	0	0
American Letters	0	3
American Literature*	3	5
American Poetry	0	0
Bandit*	0	0
Canadian Literature*	0	3
Canadian Northwest in Literature	0	2
Cowboys	1	0
Coyote	0	0
Deep Ecology	0	0
Dime Novel	0	0
Ecology	0	2
Environment*	0	0
Frontier*	0	9
Fur Trade	0	1
Human Ecology	0	0
Indian Literature	0	6
Indians of North America in Literature	3	0
Great Plains	0	2
Man--Influence on Nature	0	0
Middle West*	0	0
mine*/minging	0	0
Mormon*	0	1
Motion Pictures--Westerns	0	14
Mission*	0	0
Northwest*	0	0
Outlaws	0	2
Pacific Northwest	0	0
Ranch*	0	2
Rodeo*	0	0
Southwest*	0	0
Western Films	2	0
Western States in Literature	2	0
Wild West Shows	0	0
Women Pioneers	0	0
United States in Literature	0	0
Total	11	58

Appendix B

Citations in "Annual Bibliography"	Citations found in MLA
Total in 1990.....426	In MLA.....234 (54.92%)
1990 less theses, dissertations.....354	In MLA.....200 (56.49%)
Total in 1989.....531	In MLA.....229 (43.12%)
1989 less these, dissertations.....420	In MLA.....183 (43.57%)
Total in 1986.....456	In MLA.....194 (42.54%)
1986 less theses, dissertations.....392	In MLA.....149 (38.01%)

Appendix C

Periodicals cited in the "Annual Bibliography" (1988-1992) which are not cited, or rarely cited, in the *MLA International Bibliography* on CD-ROM (1981-1992).

Journal Title	Number of Citations	
	MLA	WLA
American Heritage	0	5
American History Illustrated	0	1
American West	0	4
Annals of Iowa	0	1
Arizona Highways	0	5
California English	0	14
Californians, The	1	22
CCTE Studies	0	1
CLA Journal	0	1
Cornerstone	0	1
Crime Times: Waldenbooks Mystery Club Newsletter	0	2
Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought	0	1
Enterprise (West Liberty, Iowa)	0	1
Esquire	0	4
Essays in Colorado History	0	2
Exercise Exchange	0	2
Halcyon	0	1
Heritage of the Great Plains	2	7
Historic Preservation	0	1
Hungry Mind Review	0	1
Idaho Yesterdays	0	1
Johns Hopkins Magazine	0	2
Journal of Big Bend Studies	0	1
Journal of the West	0	1
Kansas City Times	0	2
Kansas History	0	7
Kuksu: Journal of Backcountry Writing	0	1
Missouri Historical Review	0	4
Missouri Prairie Journal	0	2
Modern Maturity	0	1
Montana: the Magazine of Western History	0	1
Monthly, The	0	1
MS	0	1
Nation, The	0	1
Nebraska History	0	2
Nebraska Library Association Quarterly	0	1
Nevada Historical Society Quarterly	1	5
New Mexico Historical Review	0	3
New Republic	1	2
North Dakota History	1	1
Occidental	0	1
Old Northwest	0	2
Old West	0	6

Appendix C (cont.)

		Barclay-10
Oregon Historical Quarterly	0	1
Overland Journal	0	1
Pacific Historian	0	1
Pacific Historical Review	0	1
Pacific Northwest Forum	0	3
Quarry West	0	9
RE:AL	0	1
River Runner	0	1
Rolling Stone	0	1
Roundup, The	0	30
Roundup Quarterly	0	12
Seattle Review	0	2
Sierra	0	1
Signal	0	1
Small Press Review	0	1
Sonoran Review	0	2
South Dakota History	0	4
Southwestern American Literature	0	2
Southwestern Historical Quarterly	0	2
Star Magazine (K.C. Star)	0	3
Steinbeck Newsletter	0	1
Sunday World-Herald Magazine of the Midlands (Omaha World-Herald)	0	2
Tertulia, La	0	3
Texas Books in Review	0	1
Tor House Newsletter	0	2
This World	0	3
True West	0	2
Vanity Fair	0	1
Vardis Fisher Newsletter	0	2
Walking Magazine	0	1
West Magazine (San Jose Mercury News)	0	1
Western Historical Quarterly	0	1
Westways	0	2

Appendix D

Arizona Highways Magazine
2039 W. Lewis Ave.
Phoenix AZ 85009-2893

California English
225 Calle de Sereno
Leucadia CA 92024-2104

The Californians
Grizzly Bear Pub. Co.
333 S. Van Ness
San Francisco CA 94103

Essays in Colorado History
1300 Broadway
Denver CO 80203

Heritage of the Great Plains
School of Arts and Sciences
Emporia State University
Emporia KS 66801

Kansas History
120 W. Tenth
Topeka KS 66612-1291

Missouri Historical Review
1020 Lowry St.
Columbia MO 65201-7298

Montana: the Magazine of Western History
225 No. Robert St.
Helena MT 59601-4514

Nebraska History
Box 82554
Lincoln NE 68501-2554

Nevada Historical Society Quarterly
1650 N. Virginia St.
Reno NV 89503-1799

New Mexico Historical Review
University of New Mexico
Mesa Vista Hall
Albuquerque NM 87131-0001

Old Northwest
Miami University
Oxford OH 45056

Appendix D (cont.)

Old West
205 W. 7th St., 202
Stillwater OK 74074-4041

Oregon Historical Quarterly
1230 S.W. Park Av.
Portland OR 97205

Pacific Northwest Forum
Eastern Washington University, MS-122
Cheney WA 99004

Quarry West
Porter College, U. of California
Santa Cruz CA 95064

Roundup Quarterly (Continues The Roundup)
TCU Press
Box 30783
Fort Worth TX 76129

Seattle Review
Padleford Hall GN-30
University of Washington
Seattle WA 98195-0001

Sonora Review
University of Arizona
Department of English
Tucson AZ 85701

South Dakota History
900 Governors' Dr.
Pierre SD 57501-2200

Southwestern American Literature
Box 13646
NT Station
Denton TX 76203

Southwestern Historical Quarterly
2306 Sid Richardson Hall
U.T. Austin
Austin TX 78712

Star Magazine
Kansas City Star
1729 Grand Av.
Kansas City MO 64108

Appendix D (cont.)

True West
205 W. 7th St., 202
Stillwater OK 74074-4041

Vardis Fisher Newsletter
Dancing Badger Press
1260 E. Stratford
Salt Lake City UT 84106-2727

Western Historical Quarterly
Utah State University
Logan UT 84322-0740

ACRL/MLA SCOPE AND OVERLAP STUDY

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIES/INDEXES

FRENCH CANADIAN LITERATURE

Mary Cay Reynolds
Hayden Library
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The following is a comparison of the MLA international bibliography's coverage of current critical studies of French Canadian literature to that of other annual bibliographies in terms of comprehensiveness, duplication of coverage with that of other reference works, country of publication of the cited materials, timeliness, and arrangement of the citations. I studied several characteristics of the entries in the MLA international bibliography ("MLAIB") under "French Canadian Literature" for the years 1988, 1989, and 1990, then compared these citations with those that appeared under the section for Canada in the chapter on "La littérature française hors de France" in the annual volumes for the same years of the Bibliographie der französischen Literaturwissenschaft ("Klapp") and the Canadian periodicals index=Index de périodiques canadiens ("CPI"). As I discuss the details of the content and arrangement of the three sources, it will become apparent that the sections considered for study are in some respects not strictly parallel. As the differences between the three indexes was a major focus of the study, I have not attempted to adjust the pool of citations to compensate for the unique ways in which each source presents the same subject.

SOURCES STUDIED

Several similarities and differences between Klapp, CPI, and the MLAIB guided my choice of these sources for study. Within its subject range, the Klapp bibliography attempts the same universal coverage as does the MLAIB. Each source lists books, articles in collections, articles in journals, and dissertations; both bibliographies are international in scope. Klapp's exclusive focus on studies of literature in French made it an ideal test-case for depth of coverage. Indeed, the 1990 volume of Klapp included 11,205 citations compared to the MLAIB's 3,667 entries under "French Literature" (including Francophone and Occitan literatures). The 1990-91 edition of the "Directory of Periodicals" volume of MLAIB lists 3,225 periodicals reviewed for citations, while the 1990 volume of Klapp lists 734 source journals. Since the Klapp bibliography is compiled in Europe and the MLAIB in the United States, it seemed worth investigating whether this geographical difference translated into a corresponding difference in the countries of publication of the works cited.

The Canadian Periodicals Index presented a comparison of a different kind. As its title states, CPI is exclusively a periodical index. Rather than focusing on literary subjects, CPI offers specific-subject access to over 52,000 articles on all topics in over 375 periodicals most of which are published in Canada and the remainder of which are published in the U.S. and cover topics having to do with Canada. I chose this index for study because of the possibility of its picking up items from many smaller and perhaps new periodicals and the occasional article in Canadian periodicals not exclusively devoted to literary matters. As a specific-subject index rather than a bibliography, CPI also offered a worthy comparison in terms of subject access.

SOURCES NOT STUDIED

The three sources chosen are far from the only serial bibliographies and indexes that list current sources on French Canadian literature. I examined for consideration in this study several others that are readily available in most academic libraries, and will briefly describe my reasons for not treating them in greater detail. Some of the most widely known and used sources for humanities research are indexes to English-language journals. British humanities index, however, lists only a reference to The Year's work in modern language studies under "French Canadian Literature." American humanities index lists a few pertinent journal articles, but includes them under the more general heading of "Literature--Canada," with no indication of which are French Canadian. Another source for possible comparison is H.W. Wilson's Humanities index. Since Humanities index indexes only 345 journals from throughout the humanities, it cannot be compared in comprehensiveness of coverage in literary topics with that of the MLAIB. Humanities index arranges citations pertinent to this study under such headings as "French Canadian drama" and French Canadian literature," as well as under the names of individual authors. Although Humanities index claims to be an index to "English language periodicals," I found it to include citations to articles in French in Canadian humanities journals that publish articles in both languages.

The Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur also includes a few journal articles under the more general subject "Kanadische Literatur." As in American humanities index, there is no separate subject heading for French Canadian literature. The year's work in modern language studies's chapter on French Canadian literature is composed of that source's characteristic evaluative annotations and bibliographic essays. This highly selective work does not aim at the degree of comprehensiveness that would make comparison with MLAIB enlightening. In addition, the intellectual work of selecting and evaluating the items cited means that YWMLS lags in currency behind the annual bibliographies considered in more detail in this study. The most recent volume to have arrived at my library is that for 1989. Lack of currency was also the reason for excluding the section (523) of the Bulletin signalétique devoted to "Histoire et sciences de la littérature."

That work includes a section on Canada in its chapter on "Littératures francophones." Each quarterly number of this bibliography includes about a score of citations to journal articles, collections of essays, and monographs, usually with short annotations. Since documents appeared here that I could not find by searching the MLAIB on CD-ROM, I am convinced that it could be useful for identifying additional sources that MLAIB might like to consider including. In the 1989 issues, however, no citations are of more recent date than 1986.

The French XX bibliography is a major source devoted to literature in French, but it was excluded from this study since it limits coverage to authors who published after 1885. French XX indexes all the forms of publication covered by MLAIB, but French XX includes citations from more popular journals and newspapers than MLAIB. French Canadian subjects are treated in Part One (General Subjects) in a chapter on "Literary History: Francophone Countries" in single list of studies of any francophone area, plus cross-references to other items on French Canadian topics in other sections. The cross-references are given as a long string of citation numbers, boggling to the eye, with no indication of the subject or approach of the item cited. French Canadian writers are also included in the alphabetical list of authors and subjects. Although less current than MLAIB, this bibliography undoubtedly includes many useful citations for the study of twentieth-century French Canadian writing; but with no index, information can be difficult to tease out of it.

METHODOLOGY

After choosing which bibliographies to examine, I determined to compare the most recent three years available in my library for each source. As noted above, this proved to be the years 1988-1990. A three-year span seemed long enough to even out the most uncharacteristic features of any single year's volume, without reaching so far into the past as to obscure current editorial practices.

The next task was to assemble the body of citations to be analyzed. In MLAIB, the citations studied are those listed under the heading "French Canadian Literature" in Volume II of the Classified Index. In the Klapp bibliography, they are those listed in the section on Canada in the chapter "La littérature française hors de France." CPI, with its alphabetic specific-subject arrangement required a different approach. I gathered together the citations listed under the headings "Authors, French Canadian," "Drama, French Canadian," "Fiction, French Canadian," "French Language in Acadia," "French Language in Quebec," "Literature, French Canadian," "Poetry, French Canadian," and "Poets, French Canadian." CPI also differs from the two annual bibliographies in that the same journal article may be listed under several topics. This fact makes comparison in terms of numbers of citations in each source difficult. While the editorial policies of the works under review is one of the objects of this study, my selection of topics from CPI to include unfortunately but inevitably introduces my own subjectivity into the shaping of the population to be studied. In selecting from CPI's many discrete subject terms I attempted to choose those that included the items most like those appearing in MLAIB and Klapp.

I decided to exclude from consideration the citations to book reviews that appear in Klapp and CPI. Those in Klapp appear to be primarily reviews of scholarly works, and those in CPI to be mainly reviews of new works of literature. Klapp includes citations to reviews of scholary works in the citation to the work itself. I have excluded only those few entries in Klapp that repeat a citation to a work indexed in an earlier volume solely for the purpose of recording more recent reviews. In CPI, I eliminated any items identified by the index as either "book review" or "compte rendu." I also excluded all items identified as works of literature by such terms as "short story," "extract" or "translation." This policy eliminated all entries from certain rich sources of citations such as Atlantic provinces book review.

ANALYSIS

I analyzed all citations in the three sources by type of publication and by language. The citations were coded as either journal articles (J), essays in collections (M), dissertations (D), or books (B). The language designation was determined by the language of the title of the work. The results of this analysis are listed in Appendix I. In summary, the data in Appendix I reveal that a total of 1, 278 citations were examined for the three-year period, and that their numbers were quite evenly divided between the three reference works. Not surprisingly, journal articles formed the largest single body of citations, comprising about half the entries in Klapp, over three-quarters of those in MLAIB, and, of course, all the entries in CPI. Of the languages represented, French and English dominated, accounting together for no less than 95% of the total citations in any of the three indexes. The relative proportion of citations in French and in English did differ between the three sources, however. English appeared as the language of about 25% of the studies cited in MLAIB, but as the language of only about half that proportion of items in the two other sources under review. It should be helpful to examine further the patterns of citation for the four types of publications indexed.

Dissertations

Of the three sources under review, only MLAIB and Klapp index dissertations. Since the body of this literature is small and indexing sources few, I expected to find the greatest overlap in citations to works of this format. In fact, this was not the case. Klapp cited 16 dissertations from universities in Canada and in France, and MLAIB cited 24 dissertations from Canada and the United States. A table showing country of publication and overlap of indexing appears as Appendix II.

Obviously, the difference in country coverage would lower the rate of overlap, and in this respect the two bibliographies are more complementary than redundant. In their indexing of dissertations from North America, however, they show more uniqueness than is ideal for either bibliography. In 1988, MLAIB listed three unique Canadian dissertations and one from the U.S., while Klapp listed another six from Canada. In 1989, the figures were two unique Canadian dissertations in

MLAIB and none in Klapp. For 1990, MLAIB showed six unique Canadian dissertations as well as five from the U.S., while all of Klapp's citations also appeared in MLAIB.

Books

The designation "books" as used here refers not only to monographs, but also to reference works--such as dictionaries of authors or book-length bibliographies--and to collections of essays cited as a whole. Here again, MLAIB and Klapp are the only sources to compare. The country of publication, date of publication, and extent of overlap were the factors examined here. It is also worth noting the difference in extent of book coverage by each bibliography: whereas Klapp indexed 89 books over the three-year period, MLAIB listed only 13. Books, then, comprised 3.1% of the entries found under French Canadian literature in MLAIB, compared to their 5% occurance rate in the 1989 MLAIB as a whole. Among the French Canadian citations in Klapp, books represented 19.7% of the total. The full analysis of cited books by country and by year of publication will be found in Appendix III.

In all, MLAIB indexed five European books, seven Canadian books, and one U.S. book; Klapp cited seven European books, 80 Canadian books, and two from the U.S. Both sources have had about equal success in identifying European books, but Klapp has clearly had more success in identifying Canadian book-length publications on French Canadian literature than has MLAIB.

As for currency of indexing, both annual bibliographies listed books reasonably soon after their publication. Only ten (11.2%) of the books indexed in Klapp and two (15.4%) of those in MLAIB were listed any later than the year following the year of publication. With the exception of one item in Klapp, all had been listed by the second year after publication.

The degree of overlap in book coverage was not especially high. Of the 13 books listed in MLAIB, seven (53.8%) also appeared in Klapp; of the 89 books listed in Klapp, only six (6.7%) appeared in MLAIB. Within the years studied, books found in both bibliographies appeared in the same year's volume in each of the two reference sources in all cases but one. The one exception was a Canadian book indexed in MLAIB for 1989 that subsequently appeared in the 1990 volume of Klapp. When I checked the Klapp bibliography's book citations against the MLAIB on CD-ROM, however, an additional three items coincided, and I have to surmise that the citations appeared in MLAIB since the 1990 volume.

Collections of Essays, Melanges, Festschriften

Articles in collections constitute an important part of both bibliographies. Over the three-year period studied, MLAIB listed 43 articles from 21 such collections while Klapp cited 116 articles from 36 of them. These figures represent just under 10% of the items indexed in MLAIB, but just

over 25% of those found in Klapp. Here again, the factors of country and year of publication and overlap of coverage are significant. The details of this analysis will be found in Appendix IV.

While each bibliography indexed articles from 13 collections published in Europe, and while the U.S. titles they listed varied by just one, Klapp cited items from 20 collections published in Canada compared to four in MLAIB.

Collections of essays seem to lag somewhat in their appearance in both these annual bibliographies, although MLAIB does seem to list the collections it indexes with more currency than Klapp. During the three years examined, just over 76% of the collections from which articles were indexed in MLAIB appeared in the annual volume for the year of the collection's publication or the year following it. In Klapp, however, only 50% of the cited collections appeared by the year following publication. Although this is not the object of the present study, it might be useful to examine whether identification of such collections, difficulties in analyzing them, or some other factor accounts for the relative slowness of their indexing.

The degree of overlap in indexing of articles from collections was not high. For the three-year period, MLAIB listed articles from only two of the mélanges found in Klapp, and Klapp noted articles from only three collections indexed in MLAIB. Citations to an additional six items from Klapp showed up in the MLAIB CD-ROM. Since the citations studied in Klapp included several that were less current than those found in MLAIB, I imagine that these additional items had been indexed in earlier volumes of MLAIB.

Journal Articles

Journal articles certainly make up the single largest group of citations found in any of the three indexes under review, and in no case did they number less than half of the items cited in any source over the three years studied. In CPI, of course, they represent the total contents of the index. Across the three years studied, citations to journal articles made up 82% of the items listed under French Canadian literature in MLAIB and 51.6% of those in the corresponding section of Klapp. Citations to 974 articles in 126 periodicals appeared in the relevant sections of the three indexes over the three-year period. The table that appears as Appendix V shows each journal title and the years in which at least one article from that periodical appeared in each index. In addition Appendices VI-IX list which journals are unique to each index, and which are shared by any combination of indexing sources. This data has been abstracted from the actual citations found in the three years' of indexing rather than from the journal lists for each index.

To summarize, on French Canadian topics MLAIB cited 368 articles from 66 journals, Klapp noted 238 articles from 44 journals, and CPI listed 368 citations to articles from 51 journals. (Note: CPI lists the same article under as many subjects as is appropriate; I did not eliminate these duplications, so the total number of articles is smaller than the 368 citations.) Of all the journals cited, 68 were from Canada and another 17 from the United States. These 85 North

American titles constitute 67.5% of the titles from which articles were indexed in any of the three indexes over the three years studied. The remaining titles were European, with the exception of one title from New Zealand and one from Mexico. Of the 37 European journals, the largest number published in a single country were the 13 titles from France.

In terms of currency of indexing, less than one-quarter of the journal article citations in all three sources dated earlier than the year before that of the index's publication. Over the three years, 76.9% of the journal article citations in MLAIB appeared in the volume for the year of publication or that of the following year, as did 83.2% of those from Klapp, and 98.9% of those listed in CPI. Clearly CPI is significantly more current in its indexing of journal articles, but the wider geographical range of journals included in the two more scholarly sources makes a certain amount of late material understandable.

The overlap of journal titles cited across the three sources under review was lower than I had expected. The 66 journals cited in MLAIB represent just over half (52.4%) of the titles found in the three indexes. This figure was half again as high as the lowest figure, the 44 journals cited in Klapp. I found that only seven titles appeared in all three sources at some point during the three years studied. Of the 66 titles found in MLAIB, 40 (60.6%) were unique to that source, while 22 of 44 titles (50%) were unique to Klapp, and 36 of 51 journals (70.6%) were found only in CPI. MLAIB and Klapp shared 14 titles, MLAIB and CPI shared six, and Klapp and CPI shared two.

Of the 66 titles represented in MLAIB, 25 were Canadian and 17 from the U.S.; besides these 42 North American titles, 22 were European and the remaining two from other regions of the world. In Klapp, 17 of the 44 total journal titles cited were from Canada, and 6 from the U.S.; the remaining 21 titles were European in origin. Given CPI's scope, it is not surprising that 50 of the journals found there were Canadian, and the only other journal cited was from the U.S. While almost two-thirds of the journals cited in MLAIB were of North American origin, those found in Klapp were almost equally divided between North American and European sources. The two scholarly sources captured almost exactly the same number of European journal titles; a significant difference lay in MLAIB's superior coverage of North American journals.

JOURNAL LISTS

I would like to point out that the subject index to the MLAIB's Directory of Periodicals can be of only limited use to the researcher seeking to identify which journals publish research on French Canadian literature. The directory provides valuable information that can serve various purposes, but the researcher should be aware of its limitations. While the three-year sample of citations in MLAIB yielded articles from 66 different journals, the subject index to the Directory of Periodicals listed a total of only 11 titles under the headings of "French Canadian literature," "French civilization in the Americas" and "Québécois literature." The fact that a discrepancy exists is easy to understand: the data in the body of the bibliography is gleaned from examination of the research itself, while the subject index to the periodicals is compiled from information

provided by the journals' publishers. While the directory can be a useful guide to a significant range of periodical publishing in the humanities, it might be wise to advise users of its limited intentions.

The extent of the discrepancy between the directory's indications and the empirical evidence, however, is puzzling. Not only do additional titles publish articles on French Canadian literature, but some of the titles listed in the directory did not publish any during the period studied. MLAIB recorded citations from four of the 11 journals over the three-year period, three of which were also indexed by both Klapp and CPI and the last of which was indexed by CPI. Both Klapp and CPI listed articles from one of the titles not found in MLAIB's listings, and CPI cited articles from another. No citations from the remaining five titles appeared in any of the three indexes over the three years.

A certain number of errors and omissions should be expected to crop up in any major index or bibliography. Klapp offers no attempt at a subject guide to the journals it indexes, but I did notice that at least one journal cited in Klapp was not included in its list of journals. Again, MLAIB listed a citation to an article in a journal on Klapp's list, but that article did not appear in the Klapp bibliography's entries on French Canadian literature.

Several factors may come into play here to create these lacunae, such as the cessation of some titles and differences in editorial policies between the different sources. But I think enough discrepancy exists to warrant further investigation into the absence of citations to publications MLAIB has already identified and claims to index.

ARRANGEMENT AND ACCESS

Subject access to materials in the humanities is a difficulty with which all researchers in these fields struggle, and follows, of course, from the highly connotative nature of these studies that attracts us to them in the first place. Sources such as Fiction catalog and Granger's index to poetry that attempt a rough-and-ready indication of the "about-ness" of some literary works are not regarded as scholarly sources; no research-oriented classification scheme makes any similar attempt. Subject indexing of the secondary literature is an only slightly less vexed question. It is significant that neither of the two scholarly references sources under review uses a subject approach as the principle of arrangement of its contents. Only CPI uses a strict subject arrangement of its citations. A closer comparison of the different arrangements and methods of access to citations used by the three sources can illuminate some of the problems and some of the possibilities for organizing literary research materials.

Both MLAIB and Klapp treat French Canadian literature as a branch of French literature, a classification decision that makes no more nor less "common sense" than including it under Canadian literature would do. But, while Klapp is at liberty to define "französische

litteraturwissenschaft" along either national or linguistic lines, for MLAIB to treat French Canadian literature as a subdivision of French literature seems to violate the bibliography's own principle of arrangement by geography, a principle elsewhere so strictly adhered to that it classifies St. Augustine under African Literature.

Under the general heading of French Canadian literature, MLAIB and Klapp arrange their citations differently. Within the individual national literatures, MLAIB uses a chronological arrangement by century, with subdivisions for genres, then an alphabetical list of authors; within the author sections, entries are arranged alphabetically by genres, then by titles of individual works. After an introductory chapter on general topics, the Klapp bibliography also follows a chronological plan with chapters on each century. French Canadian literature, however, appears in a final chapter on "La littérature francaise hors de France." The section on Canada is not subdivided chronologically, but topically under several decidedly heterogeneous headings, some indicating characteristics of the secondary work (e.g., "reference works," "anthologies," or "feminist writing"), some designating the genre of the primary work studied in the secondary work (e.g., "prose," "poetry and song," or "popular literature"), and still others denoting objects of literary scholarship that do not refer to genre (e.g., "publishing," "translation," or "influences").

Both MLAIB and Klapp supplement their classified arrangement with a specific-subject index. With the exception of the category of languages, the "Index Rerum" in Klapp indicates similar kinds of materials as that in MLAIB, such as themes, genres, critical approaches, and persons. These indexes are invaluable in extending the accessibility of the material included in the bibliographies in that they trace issues written about in the research that are not organized along geographical, chronological or biographical lines. Klapp adds occasional indications of the context in which a subject is treated, but does not have have an elaborate contextual indexing system such as MLAIB's.

If all else were equal, name entries in the subject index might be more important to a user of MLAIB with its wider scope than to a French literature specialist using Klapp. However, since the Klapp bibliography does not list studies of individual French Canadian authors under the section on French Canadian literature, but rather under the alphabetical listing of authors in each century's chapter, the author entries in the subject index become essential for conducting a comprehensive search on a subject such as French Canadian literature. The researcher would be forced to check under the names of every French Canadian author in order to be assured of having identified all citations on French Canadian literature in the bibliography.

The specific-subject arrangement of the CPI seems appropriate to the wide variety of subjects that source covers. To attempt a thorough perusal of its coverage of French Canadian literature requires gathering up the citations listed under a variety of topics. CPI offers some help in this endeavor by including "see also" references to other specific headings. As noted earlier, CPI may repeat the same citation under several different headings.

CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this study has been to assess the adequacy of the MLAIB's coverage of French Canadian literature by comparing several aspects of this bibliography's treatment of the subject to that of other reference sources. Any conclusions are intended to point the way toward making the MLAIB a more useful tool of research for scholars.

In terms of types of publications indexed, MLAIB appears to be quite comprehensive, listing dissertations, books, articles from collections and journal articles. My observations on MLAIB's coverage of works in each format and on the arrangement of the bibliography follow:

Dissertations - The sudden jump in the number of dissertations indexed in MLAIB between 1989 and 1990 may reflect a trend in scholarly research or may indicate a more agressive search for such items. The increase in citations to dissertations from Canada is a welcome one, since the majority of relevant dissertations seem to come from there. MLAIB was the only source studied to cite dissertations on French Canadian literature written at U.S. universities, and this was valuable access. If MLAIB aims at comprehensive coverage of the current critical literature, the absence of citations to dissertations from France is a shortcoming.

Books - I would have expected the major scholarly bibliography on literary studies produced in North America to have identified a greater number of book-length works on French Canadian literature published in North America. The fact that Klapp indexed over ten times the number of Canadian books found in MLAIB indicates that research materials of this kind do exist. Almost all of the great disparity in the number of books cited in the two sources is accounted for by books published in Canada. I believe further research would be worthwhile to ascertain whether MLAIB is also failing to record such a substantial proportion of Canadian book publishing in other areas of literary study. MLAIB's paucity of citations to books from Canada is a serious failing in its coverage of research on French Canadian literature.

Collections of Essays - Festschriften represented a smaller proportion (10%) of MLAIB's entries on French Canadian literature than the figure (21%) found in the 1989 bibliography as a whole. It could be argued that the percentage is low here because actual publication is slight or because coverage of works in other formats is so extensive--were it not for the fact that Klapp indexed essays from over half again as many collections as did MLAIB. Sadly, the disparity here, as in the case of books, appears in citations to works published in Canada. Klapp identified five times as many collections from Canada containing relevant articles as did MLAIB. As I noted earlier, the relative slowness in indexing such collections in MLAIB and elsewhere may be unavoidable, but it may bear looking into.

Journal Articles - The relatively low degree of overlap of journal titles indexed in the three reference sources suggests that comprehensive coverage of current research on French Canadian literature reported in periodicals is likely to remain an unattained ideal for any single indexing source. The fact that over three-quarters of the journal titles identified in this study were found

uniquely in one or another of the indexes attests to the wide dispersion of the research. Differences in stated editorial policies of coverage as well as the practical unlikelihood of capturing such far-flung citations makes me hesitate to call MLAIB's coverage of journal articles on French Canadian literature faulty. But the number of journals cited by the other sources that MLAIB did not list (60) surely is significant enough to warn any researcher that universal scope is not equivalent to comprehensive coverage.

MLAIB makes an important contribution to access to journal articles in French Canadian literature not only by indexing articles in more journals than either of the other two sources, but also in providing citations to articles in fully 40 journals not covered by either other source. In this category of scholarly literature, MLAIB clearly excels the other two indexes in coverage of articles from North American journals. But its coverage is not exhaustive.

While MLAIB may not wish to attempt to duplicate all the coverage provided by the other two sources reviewed, I think that a comparison with Klapp and CPI can be useful in certain ways. Klapp, by affording an example of intensive coverage of research on literature in French, can suggest scholarly journals that MLAIB may wish to consider for inclusion, especially Canadian titles such as Ecrits du Canada français or Letters in Canada, and European journals such as Recifs, Cahiers pour la littérature populaire, or Il confronto letterario. In contrast, CPI can serve to alert MLAIB to Canadian periodicals, especially those publishing on current or popular French Canadian literature. MLAIB can probably safely omit the occasional article on French Canadian writers or writing in such titles as Chatelaine, ZIP: le magazine des jeunes, or L'argent et vous. But inclusion of such periodicals as Books in Canada, International journal of Canadian studies, Lurelu, and Nuit blanche can help strengthen MLAIB's coverage of literary studies from Canada.

Arrangement - MLAIB seems to afford the intermediate or advanced researcher an adequate balance between the fragmentation of a specific-subject index and the extreme economy of a simple bibliographical list. Any classification scheme requires editorial choices that will not necessarily be viewed favorably by all users, but MLAIB's classified arrangement presented no particular obstacles to investigating recent publications on French Canadian literature. The potential problem of identifying to which national literature French Canadian literature belongs is allayed by a "see also" reference to the section as a whole in the subject index. The fixed structure of the bibliography's classified arrangement is well complemented by the flexibility of the supplementary subject index, which is invaluable in extending access to the aspects of the cited materials that are not captured by the organization along national literature lines.

As a reference librarian, I find the inclusion of the names of authors of literary works in the subject index to be especially valuable--both to patrons and to me. They are useful in locating research on an author whose country or century is unknown. In MLAIB the author entries refer the user to the main body of entries in the section on the writer's national bibliography as well as to additional items throughout the bibliography. It may be argued that such aids are unnecessary or undesirable in a bibliography intended for the advanced literary scholar, but let us hope that even the experts explore a new topic from time to time.

APPENDIX I - CITATIONS BY TYPE AND LANGUAGE

PUBLICATION TYPES

Key: J = journal article
B = book
M = essay published in a collection
D = dissertation

MLAIB

Type	1988	1989	1990	Total
J	168 (82.8%)	57 (80.3%)	143 (81.7%)	368 (82.0%)
B	6 (3.0%)	3 (4.2%)	5 (2.8%)	14 (3.1%)
M	24 (11.8%)	7 (9.9%)	12 (6.8%)	43 (9.6%)
D	5 (2.4%)	4 (5.6%)	15 (8.6%)	24 (5.3%)
Total	203	71	175	449

Klapp

Type	1988	1989	1990	Total
J	92 (54.8%)	77 (47.0%)	69 (53.5%)	238 (51.6%)
B	28 (16.7%)	38 (23.2%)	25 (19.4%)	91 (19.7%)
M	40 (23.8%)	45 (27.4%)	31 (24.0%)	116 (25.2%)
D	8 (4.8%)	4 (2.4%)	4 (3.1%)	16 (3.5%)
Total	168	164	129	461

CPI (J = 100%)

Type	1988	1989	1990	Total
J	126	140	102	368

Types of citations, 3-year totals:

MLAIB	Klapp	CPI
J - 368 (82%)	J - 238 (51.6%)	J - 368
B - 14 (3.1%)	B - 91 (19.7%)	B - 0
M - 43 (9.6%)	M - 116 (25.2%)	M - 0
D - 24 (5.3%)	D - 16 (3.5%)	D - 0
449	461	368

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APPENDIX I - CITATIONS BY TYPE AND LANGUAGE - PAGE 2

LANGUAGES OF CITATIONS

MLAIB	1988	1989	1990	Total
French	145 (71.4%)	50 (70.4%)	130 (74.3%)	325 (72.4%)
English	53 (26.1%)	20 (28.2%)	42 (24.0%)	115 (25.6%)
Italian	2 (1.0%)	0	3 (1.7%)	5 (1.1%)
German	2 (1.0%)	0	0	2 (0.4%)
Spanish	0	1 (1.4%)	0	1 (0.2%)
Fre./Eng.	1 (0.5%)	0	0	1 (0.2%)
Total	203	71	175	449

Klapp	1988	1989	1990	Total
French	121 (72.0%)	142 (86.6%)	117 (90.7%)	380 (82.4%)
English	36 (21.4%)	14 (8.5%)	9 (7.0%)	59 (12.8%)
Italian	1 (0.6%)	2 (1.2%)	0	3 (0.7%)
German	5 (2.9%)	2 (1.2%)	2 (1.6%)	9 (2.0%)
Dutch	2 (1.2%)	0	0	2 (0.4%)
Fre./Eng.	1 (0.6%)	3 (1.8%)	1 (0.8%)	5 (1.1%)
Fre./Chinese	0	1 (0.6%)	0	1 (0.2%)
Undetermined	2	0	0	2 (0.4%)
Total	168	164	129	461

CPI	1988	1989	1990	Total
French	107 (84.9%)	119 (85.0%)	91 (89.2%)	317 (86.1%)
English	19 (15.1%)	21 (15.0%)	11 (10.8%)	51 (13.9%)
Total	126	140	102	368

Languages of citations, 3-year totals:

	MLAIB	Klapp	CPI
French	325 (72.4%)	380 (82.4%)	317 (86.1%)
English	115 (25.6%)	59 (12.8%)	51 (13.9%)
Italian	5 (1.1%)	3 (0.7%)	
German	2 (0.4%)	9 (2.0%)	
Spanish	1 (0.2%)	0	
Dutch	0	2 (0.4%)	
Fre./Eng.	1 (0.2%)	5 (1.1%)	
Fre./Chinese	0	1 (0.2%)	
[Undetermined]	0	2 (0.4%)	
	449	461	368

APPENDIX II - DISSERTATIONS: MLAIB AND KLAPP

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION AND EXTENT OF OVERLAP

MLAIB

Index year	1988	1989	1990
	Canada - 4	Canada - 4	Canada - 10
	U.S. - 1	U.S. - 0	U.S. - 5
	Total 5	4	15
Overlap*	1	2	4

Klapp

Index year	1988	1989	1990
	Canada - 7	Canada - 2	Canada - 4
	France - 1	France - 2	France - 0
Total	8	4	4
Overlap*	1	2	4

(* Number of dissertations also indexed in the other source)

APPENDIX III - BOOKS COMPARED: MLAIB and Klapp, 1988-1990

OVERLAP

Books in Klapp, 1988-90, also cited in MLAIB, 1988-90:

1988: 2 / 28 1989: 1 / 38 1990: 3 / 23 Total: 6 / 89

Additional books in Klapp, 1988-90, showing up in MLAIB CD-ROM:

1988: 0 / 28 1989: 1 / 38 1990: 2 / 23 Total: 3 / 89

Books in MLAIB, 1988-90, also cited in Klapp, 1988-90:

1988: 3 / 5 1989: 2 / 3 1990: 2 / 5 Total: 7 / 13

BOOKS BY COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION

Klapp 1988-1990

CN	80
US	2
FR	2
IT	2
GW	2
UK	1
To.	89

MLAIB 1988-90

CN	7
US	1
FR	1
GW	3
SZ	1
To.	13

Books in Klapp by year of publication:

cited in 1988:		cited in 1989:		cited in 1990:	
1988	10	1989	16	1990	5
1987	15	1988	18	1989	15
1986	3	1987	4	1988	2
				1985	1
Total	28		38		23

Books in MLAIB by year of publication:

cited in 1988		cited in 1989		cited in 1990	
1988	2	1989	2	1990	4
1987	2	1987	1	1989	1
1986	1				
Total	5		3		5

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APPENDIX IV - COLLECTIONS COMPARED: MLAIB AND Klapp, 1988-90

OVERLAP

Collections in Klapp also cited in MLAIB, 1988-90

1988: 2 / 15 1989: 0 / 11 1990: 0 / 10 Total: 2 / 36

Additional collections in Klapp, 1988-90, showing up in MLAIB CD-ROM

1988: 4 / 15 1989: 0 / 11 1990: 2 / 10

Collections in MLAIB also cited in Klapp, 1988-90

1988: 3 / 8 1889: 0 / 6 1990: 0 / 7 Total: 3 / 21

COLLECTIONS BY COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION

Klapp		MLAIB	
CN	20	CN	4
US	3	US	4
FR	3	FR	7
IT	4	IT	1
GW	3	GW	2
SZ	1	YU	1
NE	2	NE	2
To.	36	To.	21

Collections in Klapp by year of publication:

cited in 1988	cited in 1989	cited in 1990
1988 - 2	1989 - 0	1990 - 0
1987 - 5	1988 - 6	1989 - 5
1986 - 3	1987 - 5	1988 - 4
1985 - 2		1985 - 1
1984 - 2		
1983 - 1		

Collections in MLAIB by year of publication:

cited in 1988	cited in 1989	cited in 1990
1988 - 3	1989 - 5	1990 - 3
1987 - 5	1987 - 1	1988 - 2
		1987 - 1
		1986 - 1
---	---	---
Total 8	6	7

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APPENDIX V - INDEX TITLES

1. **MLA = MLA international bibliography**
2. **Klapp = Bibliographie der Französischen Literaturwissenschaft**
3. **CPI = Canadian periodicals index/Index de périodiques canadiens**

JOURNAL TITLE	MLA	Klapp	CPI
A+ : le magazine affaires (CN)			89
Action nationale (CN)	88		88-89
Actualité (CN)			88-90
Les affaires 500 (CN)			88
American review of Canadian studies (US)	88,90	88-89	88-89
Antigonish review (CN)	89-90		90
L'argent et vous (CN)			88
Atlantic insight (CN)			88
Atlantis : a women's studies journal (CN)	89		89
Bel âge/Temps de vivre (CN)			88,90
Books in Canada (CN)			89
Cahiers de l'Association internationale des études françaises (FR)	90		
Cahiers internationaux de symbolisme (BE)		89-90	
Cahiers pour la littérature populaire (FR)		89	
Canadian children's literature (CN)			88
Canadian fiction magazine (CN)			89
Canadian forum (CN)			88
Canadian journal of political science (CN)			89
Canadian literature (CN)	88-90	88-90	88-90
Canadian modern language review (CN)	89-90		88
Canadian review of comparative literature/Revue canadienne de littérature comparée (Toronto) (CN)	88	88	
Canadian theatre review (CN)			88,90
Châtelaine (CN)			88-90
Cahiers de l'Institut de linguistique de Louvain (BE)	88		
Commonwealth essays and studies (FR)	89		
Il confronto letterario (IT)		88	
Critical studies (NE)	89		
Daedalus (US)	89	88	
Dalhousie French studies (CN)	88,90	88	
Dalhousie review (CN)		88	

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JOURNAL TITLE	MLA	Klapp	CPI
Des livres et des jeunes (CN)			88-90
Discours social/Social discourse (CN)	89-90		
Dix-huitième siècle (FR)	88		
Documentation et bibliothèques (CN)			88
L'Ecole des lettres (FR)		89	
Ecrits du Canada français (CN)		88-89	
Ecriture (SZ)		89	
Esprit créateur (US)	88		
Essays on Canadian writing (CN)	88-90		
Etudes de lettres (SZ)	89	90	
Etudes françaises (CN)	88	88,90	88
Etudes littéraires (CN)	88		
Europe (FR)		90	
Femmes d'action (CN)			90
Fiction international (US)	90		
Fiddlehead (CN)			89
Financial times (CN)			89
Forces (CN)			89
Forum modernes Theater (GW)		90	
Francofonia (IT)	88-90	90	
Französisch heute (GW)	88-89	89-90	
Der fremdsprachliche Unterricht (GW)		88	
French literature series (US)	88		
French review (US)	88-90	88-90	
International journal of Canadian studies/Revue internationale d'études canadiennes (CN)			90
Iris (University of Wisconsin-Madison) (US)		88	
Language, culture, and curriculum (UK)	89		
Language quarterly (USF) (US)	88		
Letters in Canada/University of Toronto quarterly (CN)		88,90	
Il lettore di provincia (IT)	90		
Lettres québécoises (CN)	88,90	88-90	88-90

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JOURNAL TITLE	MLA	Klapp	CPI
Lettres romanes (BE)	90		
Liaison (CN)			88-90
Liberté (CN)		89-90	88-90
Littérature (Paris) (FR)	89		
Lurelu (CN)			88-90
Magazine littéraire (FR)		90	
Manitoba (CN)		88	
Massachusetts review (US)	90		
Neohelicon (HU)	88		
New comparison (UK)	88	88	
New Zealand journal of French studies (NZ)	88		
NeWest review (CN)			90
Nuit blanche (CN)			88-90
Œuvres et critiques (GW)	89	89	
Onomastica canadiana (CN)	90		
Papers of the Bibliographical Society of Canada (CN)	90		
Parachute (CN)			88-89
Paragraph magazine (CN)			90
Plural (MX)	89		
Présence francophone (CN)	88	88	
Proceedings and transactions of the Royal Society of Canada (CN)	88		90
Protée (CN)		89	
Québec studies (US)	88-90	88	
Queen's quarterly (CN)	90	89	89-90
RFR/DRF: Resources for feminist research/Documentation sur la recherche féministe (CN)			89
Recifs (FR)		88	
Relations (CN)			89
Revue (Pétrolière Impériale) = Review (Imperial Oil) (CN)			88
Revue commerce (CN)			89
Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa (CN)	88		

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JOURNAL TITLE	MLA	Klapp	CPI
La Revue des deux mondes (FR)		89	
Revue d'histoire littéraire du Québec et du Canada français (Ottawa) (CN)		88	89
Revue francophone de Louisiane (US)	90		
Romance quarterly (US)	90	88	
Sagetrieb ... (US)	88		
Saturday night (CN)			88-89
Science-fiction studies (CN)	88		
Selection du Reader's digest (CN)			89
Spirale (CN)			90
Stendhal Club (SZ)		90	
Studi di letteratura francese (IT)	90		
Studies in Canadian literature (CN)	88-90	89	88-90
Studies on Voltaire and the 18th century (UK)	89		
Symposium (US)	89		
TDR : The drama review (US)	89		
Target (NE)	89-90		
Textuel (FR)		88	
Theatre history in Canada (CN)	90		88,90
Theatrum (CN)			90
This week in business (CN)			89
Traduction, terminologie, rédaction	90		
Translation perspectives	90		
Translation review (US)	88		
Travaux de littérature (FR)	90		
Urgences (CN)		90	
Il veltro (IT)	90	89	
Voix et images (CN)	88-90	88-90	88-90
Weimarer Beiträge (GW)		88	
Women & performance (US)	88		
World literature written in English (CN)	89-90		
XYZ : la revue de la nouvelle (CN)	90		

APPENDIX V - INDEX TITLES

1. MLA = MLA international bibliography
2. Klapp = Bibliographie der Französischen Literaturwissenschaft
3. CPI = Canadian periodicals index/Index de périodiques canadiens

JOURNAL TITLE	MLA	Klapp	CPI
Year's work in modern language studies (UK)	89-90		
Zagadnienia ... /Problèmes des genres littéraires (PL)	88		
Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft fur Kanada-Studien (GW)		88-90	
ZIP : le magazine des jeunes (CN)			88

APPENDIX VI - JOURNAL TITLES UNIQUE TO MLAIB

Cahiers de l'Association internationale des études françaises (FR)
Cahiers de l'Institut de linguistique de Louvain (BE)
Commonwealth essays and studies (FR)
Critical studies (NE)
Discours social/Social discourse (CN)
Dix-huitieme siecle (FR)
Esprit créateur (US)
Essays on Canadian writing (CN)
Etudes littéraires (CN)
Fiction international (US)
French literature series (US)
Language, culture, and curriculum (UK)
Language quarterly [USF] (US)
Il lettore di provincia (IT)
Lettres romanes (BE)
Littérature [Paris] (FR)
Massachusetts review (US)
Neohelicon (HU)
New Zealand journal of French studies (NZ)
Onomastica canadiana (CN)
Papers of the Bibliographical Society of Canada (CN)
Plural (MX)
Revue de l'Universite d'Ottawa (CN)
Revue francophone de Louisiane (US)
Sagetrieb (US)
Science-fiction studies (CN)
Studi di letteratura francese (IT)
Studies on Voltaire and the 18th century (UK)
Symposium (US)
TDR: The drama review (US)
Target (NE)
Traduction, terminologie, redaction (?)
Translation perspectives (?)
Translation review (US)
Travaux de littérature ((FR)
Women & performance (US)
World literature written in English (CN)
XYZ: la revue de la nouvelle (CN)
Year's work in modern language studies (UK)
Zagadnienia . . ./Problèmes des genres littéraires (PL)

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APPENDIX VII - JOURNAL TITLES UNIQUE TO KLAPP

Cahiers internationaux de symbolisme (BE)
Cahiers pour la litterature populaire (FR)
Il confronto letterario (IT)
Dalhousie review (CN)
L'Ecole des lettres (FR)
Ecrits du Canada francais (CN)
Ecriture (SZ)
Europe (FR)
Forum modernes Theater (GW)
Der fremdsprachliche Unterricht (GW)
Iris [UW-Madison] (US)
Letters in Canada/Univ. of Toronto quarterly (CN)
Magazine litteraire (FR)
Manitoba (CN)
Protee (CN)
Recifs (FR)
Revue des deux mondes (FR)
Stendhal club (SZ)
Textuel (FR)
Urgences (CN)
Weimarer Beitrage (GW)
Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft fur Kanada-Studien (GW)

APPENDIX VIII - JOURNALS UNIQUE TO CPI

A+ (CN)
Actualité (CN)
Affaires (CN)
L'argent et vous (CN)
Atlantic insight (CN)
Bel âge/Temps de vivre (CN)
Books in Canada (CN)
Canadian children's literature (CN)
Canadian fiction magazine (CN)
Canadian forum (CN)
Canadian journal of political science (CN)
Canadian theatre review (CN)
Châtelaine (CN)
Des livres et des jeunes (CN)
Documentation et bibliothèques (CN)
Femmes d'action (CN)
Fiddlehéad (CN)
Financial times (CN)
Forces (CN)
International journal of Canadian studies (CN)
Liaison (CN)
Lurelu (CN)
NeWest magazine (CN)
Nuit blanche (CN)
Parachute (CN)
Paragraph magazine (CN)
Revue (Pétrolière Impériale) = Review (Imperial Oil) (CN)
RFR/DRF (CN)
Relations (CN)
Revue commerce (CN)
Saturday night (CN)
Selection du Reader's Digest (CN)
Spirale (CN)
Theatrum (CN)
This week in business (CN)
ZIP: le magazine des jeunes (CN)

APPENDIX IX - JOURNALS INDEXED BY MORE THAN ONE INDEX

OVER THE THREE-YEAR PERIOD

JOURNALS SHARED BY MLA and Klapp

Canadian review of comparative literature (CN)
Daedalus (US)
Dalhousie French studies (CN)
Etudes de lettres (SZ)
Etudes francaises (CN)
Francofonia (IT)
Franzosisch heute (GW)
French review (US)
New comparison (UK)
Oeuvres et critiques (GW)
Presence francophone (CN)
Quebec studies (US)
Romance quarterly (US)
Il veltro (IT)

JOURNALS SHARED BY MLAIB AND CPI

Action nationale (CN)
Antigonish review (CN)
Atlantis (CN)
Canadian modern language review (CN)
Proceedings and transactions of the Royal Society of Canada (CN)
Theatre history in Canada (CN)

JOURNALS SHARED BY Klapp AND CPI

Liberte (CN)
Revue d'histoire littéraire du Québec et du Canada francais (CN)

JOURNALS SHARED BY ALL THREE INDEXES

American review of Canadian studies (US)
Canadian literature (CN)
Etudes francaises (CN)
Lettres québécoises (CN)
Queen's quarterly (CN)
Studies in Canadian literature (CN)
Voix et images (CN)

APPENDIX X - JOURNAL TITLES NOT CITED IN MLAIB, 1988-1990

A+ : le magazine affaires (CN)
Actualité (CN)
Les affaires 500 (CN)
L'argent et vous (CN)
Atlantic insight (CN)
Bel âge/Temps de vivre (CN)
Books in Canada (CN)
* Cahiers internationaux de symbolisme (BE)
Cahiers pour la littérature populaire (FR)
Canadian children's literature (CN)
* Canadian fiction magazine (CN)
Canadian forum (CN)
Canadian journal of political science (CN)
* Canadian theatre review (CN)
Châtelaine (CN)
Il confronto letterario (IT)
* Dalhousie review (CN)
Des livres et des jeunes (CN)
Documentation et bibliothèques (CN)
L'école des lettres (FR)
Ecrits du Canada français (CN)
Ecriture (SZ)
* Europe (FR)
Femmes d'action (CN)
Fiddlehead (CN)
Financial times (CN)
Forces (CN)
Forum modernes Theater (GW)
Der fremdsprachliche Unterricht (GW)
International journal of Canadian studies (CN)
* Iris [Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison] (US)
* Letters in Canada/University of Toronto quarterly (CN)
Liaison (CN)
* Liberté (CN)
Lurelu (CN)
Magazine littéraire (FR)
Manitoba (CN)
NeWest review (CN)
Nuit blanche (CN)
Parachute (CN)
Paragraph magazine (CN)
Protée (CN)
RFR/DRF (CN)
Récifs (FR)
Relations (CN)
Revue (Pétrolière Impériale) (CN)
Revue commerce (CN)
Revue des deux mondes (FR)
Revue d'histoire littéraire du Québec et du Canada français (CN)
Saturday night (CN)
Sélection du Reader's digest (CN)
Spirale (CN)
* Stendhal club (FR)
Textuel (FR)
Theatrum (CN)
This week in business (CN)
Urgences (CN)
* Weimarer Beitrage (GW)
Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft fur Kanada-Studien (GW)
ZIP: le magazine des jeunes (CN)

* = Titles listed in MLAIB's Directory of Periodicals, 1990-1991 edition.

January 1992

MLA SCOPE AND OVERLAP COMMITTEE STUDY
SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to identify areas in which the MLA Bibliography replicates bibliographic coverage. It also tries to find areas which are not adequately covered in the Bibliography.

This section is for Scandinavian Literature, including Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic and Finnish literatures. It does not attempt to cover articles or books about Scandinavian Language.

Scandinavian literature is an integral part of western civilization and has had a strong impact on the culture of our society. It is taught is classes such as Comparative Literature and Studies in Women's Literature even where there are no Scandinavian Studies Departments.

SOURCES

The sources used for this comparison are:

1. MLA International Bibliography
2. Year's Work in Modern Language Studies
3. Humanities Index
4. BONIS (Bibliography of Old Norse-Icelandic Studies)
5. Finländska tidskriftsartiklar: Nyhetsindex
6. Svenska tidskriftsartiklar

Two other sources which were suggested for comparison are Acta Philologica Scandinavica, and the annotated list of books, articles, and reviews in the journal Scandinavian Studies. However, Acta Philologica Scandinavica covered philology and linguistics, not literature, and it ceased publication in 1988 according to its publisher.

The list dealing with Scandinavian literature, entitled "American-Scandinavian Bibliography", that appeared in Scandinavian Studies for many years, has been discontinued also.

POINTS OF COMPARISON

The points of comparison include currency of material, coverage, format or nature of access, subject indexing, intended audience, the percentage of journal articles and of books, and availability online.

METHODOLOGY

Three years' work were examined for each source. The years 1988-1990 were selected for Finländska tidskriftsartiklar and Svenska tidskriftsartiklar. The years 1987, 1988, and 1989 were selected for the MLA Bibliography, Year's Work in Modern Language Studies and Humanities Index, since these were all available when the study began. BONIS is far behind in being published, so its latest three years, 1981-1983, are taken. The total number of references cited for each year for Scandinavian literature were counted.

The first four sources, which are most likely to be held in U.S. libraries, are included in a comparative chart. This chart shows actual coverage with every citation counted in the yearly annuals. It will show where there is overlap among the sources and which journals included in the other sources are indexed by MLA.

Although the years for BONIS are not the same as for the other three sources compared, it is included because there is still some overlap of journals indexed and it includes journal titles not indexed in the MLA Bibliography.

Svenska tidskriftsartiklar and Finländska tidskriftsartiklar: Nyhetsindex are not included in this chart. They were examined by Ulla Sweedler while she was in Sweden.

1. **MLA INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Currency: An annual which is about one and a half years behind in publication of its printed volume. 1990 is the latest volume published.

Coverage: Includes journal articles, books, book chapters, festschriften, and dissertations. It excludes book reviews and theater reviews. Since it is international in scope it has many languages represented from many different countries. This is of significant importance to scholars and researchers.

Format: All Scandinavian Literature is found in one place since national literatures are classed by geographical region, then by time period and then to the level of individual work by a subject author. The general heading of Scandinavian Literature has breakdowns of Old Norse, Danish, Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish literatures. This is a very convenient arrangement with good indexing.

Subject Indexing: There is a separate subject index volume which is quite comprehensive.

Intended Audience: Researchers, scholars, graduate and undergraduate students.

Availability Online: It is available through Dialog and Wilsonline on CD-ROM. The citations are very current. Searches can be made by subject, author, work, genre, group, literary sources, place, time, literary technique, theme, character, scholar, language, etc. The print source is complicated for the novice searcher, but students are enthralled with the CD-ROM product.

Coverage Breakdown: The printed annuals were used for this study because Scandinavian literature is together in one section with numbered items. Items were counted within a volume regardless of the actual date of publication.

1987 - 492 articles from 92 journals
85 citations from 39 books
577 total citations: 85% journals, 15% books

1988 - 345 articles from 81 journals
72 citations from 31 books
417 total citations: 83% journals, 17% books

1989 - 260 articles from 82 journals
83 citations from 31 books
343 total citations: 76% journals, 24% books

2. **YEAR'S WORK IN MODERN LANGUAGE STUDIES**

Currency: An annual about two years behind in its publication. 1989 is the latest volume published. In the 1988 edition the section "Norwegian Literature Since the Reformation" was postponed until the following year so there were even further delays for scholars getting the information.

Coverage: Each volume surveys work in Romance, Celtic, Germanic and Slavonic languages and literatures. It is international in scope with citations in many languages. It excludes Icelandic and Finnish Literature, which is a serious omission.

Format: Citations are given in Bibliographic essays under the heading of Germanic Languages, with sections on Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Studies. It is difficult to find the citations because they are buried within paragraphs and are not numbered. It is sometimes difficult to tell if an item is for a journal article or a book in a series, since the series might have an acronym that looks like a journal abbreviation. Citations are not clear cut. Some references are made to pages within a journal by author, but the title of the article is not given.

Subject Indexing: An index of subjects in back of each volume includes themes and types of literature. And a separate index of names includes authors and scholars. These have page references to items within the essays.

Intended Audience: Researchers, scholars and graduate students. Undergraduates do not appreciate having to read through paragraphs to find their citations.

Availability Online: No

Coverage Breakdown:

1987 - 147 articles from 35 journals
124 citations from 112 books
271 total citations: 54 % journals, 46% books

1988 - 106 articles from 36 journals
86 citations from 73 books
194 total citation: 55% journals, ~~46%~~ 45% books

1989 - 105 articles from 36 journals
93 citations from 73 books
198 total citations: 53% journals, 47% books

3. **HUMANITIES INDEX**

Currency: An annual publication with quarterly updates. Its print issues are the most current of those being compared for Scandinavian Literature.

Coverage: It has journal articles with interviews, obituaries, and reviews. Primarily U.S. publications with only English language periodicals cited. Since the Index includes many subjects in the Humanities, such as art, philosophy, etc., it does not have as many citations for articles in literature as one would hope or expect to find.

Format: It is a simple subject and author arrangement in one alphabetical order. Scandinavian Literature is not put together in one location so it is more difficult to find all of the articles within a year or volume. A user needs to try many different subject headings. Otherwise it is very easy to use.

Subject Indexing: Few articles are under the heading of Scandinavian Literature. Cross references are made to Danish, Swedish or Norwegian literature. Citations are given for some individual subject authors such as Ibsen and Dinesen, but these are found only by looking directly under their names. This is not as convenient as finding them in the MLA Bibliography.

Intended Audience: Primarily for undergraduates. It is very inadequate for scholars. It just does not cover enough journals.

Availability Online: Yes. Wilsonline on CD-ROM. Currency is within a few months of the current date.

Because the headings are not together, but spread throughout the print index, the CD-ROM was used for this study. Cross references led to many headings not thought of when using the print index, such as Authors, Danish; Finnish Poetry; Icelandic and Old Norse Literature; Literature, Comparative/American & Norwegian; Sagas. Ten major Scandinavian authors were also searched.

Coverage Breakdown:
1987 - 15 articles in 11 journals
1988 - 18 articles in 14 journals
1989 - 18 articles in 14 journals

100% journals

4. BONIS (BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OLD NORSE-ICELANDIC STUDIES)

Currency: Issues are far behind. The latest issue includes three years, 1981-1983, and was published in 1988. Its next issue is not expected until 3/13/95.

Coverage: Has books, articles and reviews dealing with Old Norse-Icelandic literature, language, history, agriculture, archaeology, economics, geography, navigation, and Viking age civilization. It does not cover modern issues or modern Scandinavian authors. It does not claim to be comprehensive or exhaustive, but is selective even for this narrow time period. It does attempt to include all the major contributions for this subject. Several languages are represented.

Format: Numbered works are listed in alphabetical order by author, according to the year of publication.

Subject Indexing: A separate index at the end of the issue with subject headings such as "Eddic Poetry," "Literary History and Criticism," and "Skaldic Poetry" refers to numbered items. All of the items related to literature given here were counted in this study.

Intended Audience: Scholars in the Old Norse-Icelandic field, and generalists interested in the Old Norse past.

Availability Online: No

Coverage Breakdown:

1981 - 48 articles in 29 journals
44 citations from 25 books
92 total citations: 52% journals, 48% books

1982 - 52 articles in 26 journals
43 citations from 38 books
95 total citations: 55% journals, 45% books

1983 - 59 articles in 27 journals
49 citations from 45 books
108 total citations: 55% journals, 45% books

5. **FINLÄNDSKA TIDSKRIFTSARTIKLAR: NYHETSINDEX**

Currency: 5 issues per year: January-February; March-May; June-August; September-October; November-December. Annual cumulation.

Coverage: 188 journals in all areas of knowledge, of which 54 are indexed fully, the others selectively.

Format: Classified arrangements: Literature is arranged in three sections:

1. Literary history and criticism (general and Finnish)

2. Criticism and biography of individual authors (mostly Finnish)

3. Book reviews (general and Finnish)

Book reviews generally are 1-2 pages; other articles about twice as long.

The language is Finnish or Swedish; most of the periodicals are not available in American libraries.

Subject Indexing: Alphabetical subject/keyword index and personal name index, which includes authors of articles and persons written about.

Intended Audience: General public and scholars.

Availability Online: No

Coverage Breakdown: 100% magazine and journal articles. Over a period of three years, 1988-90, ca. 900 articles were cited each year. Of these, ca. 270 (30%) were on literary criticism and history; ca. 170 (19%) on individual authors; and ca. 460 (51%) were book reviews.

6. **SVENSKA TIDSKRIFTSARTIKLAR**

Currency: Monthly; annual cumulation.

Coverage: Ca. 450 Swedish and some Finnish-Swedish journals and annuals.

Format: Classified arrangement. Literature is arranged in seven sections:

1. General literary history and criticism
2. Folklore
3. Children's and young adult literature (not counted in statistics)
4. Swedish literary criticism and history
5. Criticism and biography of individual Swedish authors
6. Criticism and history of other Scandinavian literatures
7. Criticism and biography of individual Scandinavian authors (excepting Swedish)

The language is Swedish; items indexed are mainly longer articles, interviews and reports. Most of the periodicals are not available in American libraries.

Subject Indexing: Alphabetical subject/keyword index and a personal name index, which includes authors of articles and persons written about.

Intended Audience: General public and scholars

Availability Online: Yes. Searches can be made on the Swedish database Artikel-sok.

Coverage Breakdown: 100% magazine and journal articles. Over a period of three years, 1988-90, ca. 520 articles were cited each year, most of them dealing with individual Swedish authors and general literary history and criticism. Breakdown for above-mentioned categories is as follows:

1. ca. 100 citations (20%)
2. ca. 4 citations (0.7%)
3. not included
4. ca. 60 citations (11%)
5. ca. 310 citations (59%)
6. ca. 21 citations (3.6%)
7. ca. 25 citations (4.7%)

SUMMARY

In summarizing the comparisons for Scandinavian literature, the following observations are made.

The two periodical indexes, Svenska tidskriftsartiklar and Finländska tidskriftsartiklar: Nyhetsindex, are in Swedish or Finnish and are not easily accessible to users who do not know these languages. Moreover, most of the periodicals indexed are unavailable in American libraries. Therefore, these two bibliographies would not be very useful to American researchers and libraries.

BONIS has a mixture of English and other languages. It is a good resource for researchers needing information on that early time period, but the information is covering a very specialized aspect of Scandinavian Literature on a selective basis. It is also too slow in being published.

The Humanities Index has only English language journals. It has a broad coverage of national literatures, but because it tries to cover so many humanities subjects, it does not do justice to Scandinavian Literature. It is very easy for undergraduates to use, but it is not adequate for the serious scholar..

Year's Work in Modern Language Studies is probably the closest to the MLA Bibliography in numbers of coverage, although it still has far fewer per year. It does not index as many journals, but it does refer to many more books. While there are some duplicate entries with the MLA Bibliography, the information is presented in a different format, and its information is not as complete.

The MLA Bibliography is the most comprehensive of the sources generally held in U.S. libraries. Its coverage of Scandinavian areas is broadest since it includes Old Norse, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish and Icelandic literatures. These are all needed by students and scholars.

It is also the best for finding the most references within a particular year, especially when using the computerized version.

A weakness of the MLA Bibliography seems to be its percentage of non-journal material. There are not many references to books. It is also disturbing to note that both the MLA Bibliography and Year's Work have decreased in number of citations for Scandinavian Literature. In 1987 there were 577 citations for Scandinavian Literature; in 1989 this had decreased to 343 citations. If this continues, scholars will suffer by not being informed of what is published and available. Insufficient coverage will have a negative effect on the total overview of Western European culture.

If anything is dropped from the MLA Bibliography, it could be dissertations since there is access to them through Dissertation Abstracts International in both print and online formats.

In the past, inclusion of books or journals in bibliographic indexes has been a significant factor in purchasing them for libraries. Now it is becoming an important consideration when decisions have to be made for canceling or retaining journals.

Many libraries have not been receiving sufficient budget increases to keep up with the high rate of inflation in serials subscriptions, and have had to cancel thousands of journals. When making decisions, librarians have tried to retain those included in index sources (especially the MLA Bibliography for literature), since users want quick access to these citations.

Overlap in coverage is also relevant. Any item included in more than one index has an even stronger chance of not being canceled. As a general rule, professors are not as dependent on bibliographic indexes as their students. They expect to see first-hand the journals in their subject areas soon after they are published, regardless of whether or not they are indexed. But librarians are still influenced by inclusion in indexes.

In the future, scholars and researchers may need to rely even more on bibliographic indexes for knowing what exists, since individual libraries will not be able to purchase as many titles as they once did. Access through information sources may take the place of ownership of items for many libraries. Therefore, it is very important for the MLA Bibliography to continue as a key resource for Scandinavian Literatures.

COMPARATIVE CHART

	MLA Bibl. 1987,88,89	Yrs. Wk. MLS 1987,88,89	Humanities Index 1987,88,89	BONIS 1981,82,83
Adam International Review	0,0,0	1,0,0		
Akzente: Zeit. für Literatur	1,0,0			
Aligarh Critical Miscellany	0,0,1			
American Benedictine Review	0,1,0			
American Transcendental Quarterly	1,0,0			
Amsterdamer Beit. zur Alteren Ger.	0,0,4	0,1,0		0,3,0
Andersenian		0,1,0		
Andvari				0,0,2
Anzeiger	0,0,0			1,0,0
Archive för Nordisk Filologi	5,8,10			1,2,0
Archive für das Studium der Neueren	1,0,0			
Sprachen und Literaturen				
Arv: Scand. Yearbook of Folklore	0,0,1			0,1,0
Asian Theatre Journal	0,1,0			
AUMLA	2,0,0			
Ausblick: Zeit. für Deutsch-Sk. Bez.	3,1,0			
Beabideas: the Journal of Folklore	1,0,0			
Beiträge zur Nordischen Philologie		3,0,0		
Bonniers Litterära Magasin	16,16,7	12,11,13		
Bokvännen	15,6,5	0,1,0		
Books from Finland	21,19,7			
British J of Aesthetics	0,0,0	1,0,0		
Cafe Extens		7,0,1		
Caliban	0,1,0			
Canadian Folk Music Bulletin	0,1,0			

COMPARATIVE CHART

	MLA Bibl. 1987,88,89	Yrs. Wk. MLS 1987,88,89	Humanities Index 1987,88,89	BONIS 1981,82,83
Carlyle Annual	0,1,0			
CLIO: a J of Literature, History	0,1,0			
Colby Library Q	1,0,0			
Comparitist	0,1,0			
Comparative Literature Studies	0,0,1		0,2,0	
Computers & the Humanities	0,0,0		0,0,1	
Crisol	0,1,0			
Criticism	0,2,0		1,0,0	
Det Danske Sprog og Letteraturselskab		0,2,0		
Danske Studier	15,7,5	7,5,7		1,0,0
Danske Udsyn	7,3,9			
Deutsche Literaturzeitung				0,1,0
Deutsches Archiv für Erforshung	0,0,0			0,0,1
Dialog: Miesieznik Posiviecony	1,0,1			
Dissertation Abstracts International	20,23,7			
Dolphin	0,0,2			
Drama			0,1,0	
Drama Review			0,0,1	
Edda	31,19,10	22,5,12		0,1,5
Eigenproduksjon		3,0,1		
English Historical Review				0,1,0
Equivalencias	0,0,1			
Essays in Theater	2,0,0			
Etudes Germaniques	3,0,3			1,0,3
Etudes Indo-Europeennes	1,0,0			

COMPARATIVE CHART

	MLA Bibl. 1987,88,89	Yrs. Wk. MLS 1987,88,89	Humanities Index 1987,88,89	BONIS 1981,82,83
Eugene O'Neill Newsletter	0,1,0			
Euphorion	0,1,0			
Europe: Revue Litteraire Mensuelle	8,0,0			
Evelyn Waugh Newsletter	0,1,0			
Explicator	1,0,1		0,0,2	
Extrapolation	1,0,0		1,0,0	
Fabula: Zeit. fur Erzählforshung	0,0,1			1,1,0
Film Criticism	1,0,1			
Filologicheskie Nauki	0,0,1			
Finsk Tidskrift	14,5,8	0,5,0		
Folklife Annual	0,3,0			
Folklore	2,1,0		2,0,1	0,1,3
Fonto	1,0,0			
Foreign Literature	0,1,0			
Fornvännen				0,0,1
Forum der Letteren	1,0,0			
Frühmittelalterliche Studien	1,0,0			
Fund og Forsknig		0,1,0		
Gardar	0,0,0			1,1,2
General Linguistics	0,1,0			
Georgia Review	1,0,0			
Germanic Review	0,0,0			1,0,0
Germanische-Romanische Monatsschrift	0,0,0	0,0,1		
Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen				0,0,2
Grial	0,0,0			0,1,0

COMPARATIVE CHART

	MLA Bibl. 1987,88,89	Yrs. Wk. MLS 1987,88,89	Humanities Index 1987,88,89	BONIS 1981,82,83
Gripla				0,1,0
Gruntvig-Studier	0,2,3	0,2,0		
Harvard Theological Review	0,0,0			0,0,1
Historiska och Litteraturhistor. St.	0,7,0			
History of Religion			0,0,1	
Hjalmar Bergman Samfundet Årsbok	5,0,0			
Die Horen	0,1,0			
Icelandic Canadian				2,0,0
Impacts	0,0,1			
In Geardagum	1,0,0			
Independent Shavian	1,0,0			
Index on Censorship	0,0,1			
Jahrbuch der Deutschen Shiller-Gesellschaft	1,0,0			
Jahrbuch für Internationale German.	0,0,0			1,0,0
Jahrbuch für Volksliedforschung	1,0,0			
James Joyce Quarterly	0,0,1			
Journal: Coll. of Arts & Essays	0,1,0			
Journal de la Soc. Finno Ougrienne	0,1,0			
Journal of Canadian Studies	0,0,0		1,1,0	
Journal of English & Germanic Phil.	0,2,2		1,1,0	1,5,2
Journal of Evolutionary Psychology	0,2,0			
Journal of Indo-European Studies	0,0,1			
Journal of Narrative Technique	1,0,0			
Journal of the History of Ideas	1,0,0			

COMPARATIVE CHART

	MLA Bibl. 1987,88,89	Yrs. Wk. MLS 1987,88,89	Humanities Index 1987,88,89	BONIS 1981,82,83
Journal of the Short Story in English	0,1,0			
Kairos				0,1,0
Kirjallisuudentutkijain Seuran Vuosik.	36,0,15			
Kirke og Kultur	0,0,3	2,0,0		
Kredsen	0,3,0			
Kritik: Tidsskrift for Litteratur	31,0,0	1,0,0		
Kultur og Klasse	0,4,1			
Kulturtidskriften Horisont	21,19,23	1,11,4		
Le Langage et l'Homme	1,0,0			
Language Quarterly (USF)	0,1,0			
Leeds Studies in English	0,0,2			2,0,0
Leuvense Bijdragen	0,0,0			1,0,0
Lexikon des Mittelalters				0,0,3
Lion and the Unicorn	0,0,1			
Lietuviu Kalbotyros Klausimai	0,0,1			
Linguistica Biblica	0,0,1			
Literary and Linguistic Computing	0,0,1			
Literary Onomastics Studies	0,0,1			
Literature and Belief	0,1,0			
Literature and Theology	0,0,1			
Literature/Film Quarterly	0,2,2		1,1,0	
Literaturen Front	0,0,1			
Livstegn: J of the Norwegian Assoc. for Semiotic Studies	1,0,0			
Lyrikvännen	5,9,5	1,0,0		

COMPARATIVE CHART

	MLA Bibl. 1987,88,89	Yrs. Wk. MLS 1987,88,89	Humanities Index 1987,88,89	BONIS 1981,82,83
Maal og Minne	2,1,2	0,1,0		0,3,3
Maatstaf	0,0,1			
Malcolm Lowry Review	0,1,0			
Mankind Quarterly	1,0,0			
Manuscriptum	1,0,0			
Märchen	1,0,0			
Mediaeval Scandinavia				0,1,2
Medievalia et Humanistica	0,0,0			1,0,0
Medium AEvum	0,0,0			1,0,1
Merkur	1,0,1			
MH Review	2,0,0			
Mimir	1,0,0			
Modern Drama	1,0,1	2,0,0	1,0,1	
Modern Fiction Studies	0,0,0		0,0,1	
Modern Language Notes	1,0,0	0,1,0		
Mosaic: a J for the Interdisciplinary Study of Literature	0,0,1	1,0,0	0,0,1	
Mot-skrift	0,0,0			0,0,1
Mythlore	0,0,1			
Namn och Bygd	1,0,0			
Neohelicon	0,2,1			
Neophilologus	0,1,1			0,1,1
Neue Deutsche Hefte	0,1,0			
Neuphilologische Mitteilungen	0,1,1			
Neva	1,0,0			

COMPARATIVE CHART

	MLA Bibl. 1987,88,89	Yrs. Wk. MLS 1987,88,89	Humanities Index 1987,88,89	BONIS 1981,82,83
New Companion	1,0,0			
New Theatre Quarterly	0,0,1		0,2,1	
News from the Top		0,0,2		
Niederdeutsches Wort	0,0,0			1,0,0
Niewe Taalgids	0,0,1			
Nordeurope		0,0,2		
Nordica		4,0,6		
Nordisk Tidskrift	8,0,0	9,1,0		
Nörrona		0,2,1		
Norsk Litteraer Årbok	27,13,0	0,2,6		
Norsklaeren	0,0,0	2,0,0		
Norskrift		3,0,0		
Northern Studies		1,0,0		0,1,0
Norveg	0,0,1			
Notes & Queries	0,0,0		0,1,0	
Notes on Modern American Literature	1.0.0			
Nottingham Medieval Studies	0,0,0	1,0,0		
Nourvelle Revue Francaise	0,1,0			
Nytt Norsk Tidsskrift		1,0,0		
Orbis Litterarum	2,1,1	0,2,1		
Ord och Bild	1,0,1			
Ortnamnssallskapets i Uppsala Årsskrift	0,1,0			
Oxford Literary Review	0,0,1			
Pade		0,0,1		

COMPARATIVE CHART

	MLA Bibl. 1987,88,89	Yrs. Wk. MLS 1987,88,89	Humanities Index 1987,88,89	BONIS 1981,82,83
Pamietnik Literacki	0,1,0			
Papers on Language & Literature	0,0,1			
Parergon				0,0,1
Peregrina Cão	0,0,1			
Performing Arts Journal	0,0,2			
Phaedrus	1,1,1			
Philosophy & Literature	0,1,0	0,0,1		
Philosophy East & West	1,0,0			
Plays & Players			1,0,0	
PMLA	0,0,1	1,0,0	0,0,2	
Poetics	1,0,0			
Poezja	0,0,1			
Ponte	1.0.0			
Prairie Schooner			0,1,0	
Proc. of the Conf. of Bri. Scand.		4,0,0		
Quaderni di Lingue e Letterature	0,1,0			
Quimera	1,0,0			
Religion and Literature	0,0,1			
Review of English Studies	0,0,1			
Revue de Littérature Comparée	0,0,0	0,3,0		
Revue d'histoire du Theatre	0,1,1			
Roczniki Humanistyzne	1,0,0			
Romanian Review	0,1,0			
Romanticism	0,1,0			
Romantisme	0,0,0	0,1,0		

COMPARATIVE CHART

	MLA Bibl. 1987,88,89	Yrs. Wk. MLS 1987,88,89	Humanities Index 1987,88,89	BONIS 1981,82,83
Russian Review	0,0,0		0,1,0	
Saga				1,0,0
Saga och Sed	0,0,0			2,0,0
Saga-book	1,4,3			4,0,9
Samlaren	0,0,0	1,2,0		
Samtiden	14,3,6	2,0,0		
Scandinavica	11,2,7	8,3,4		1,2,1
Scandinavian Canadian Studies	0,1,0			
Scandinavian Review	5,0,0	1,0,0		0,0,1
Scandinavian Studies	9,3,6	4,1,5	4,3,3	5,1,8
Schweizerisches Archiv für Volkskunde	0,0,0			1,3,1
Scottish Studies	1,1,0			
Scripta Islandica	0,8,0			1,1,1
Selecta	1,0,0			
Seven: an Anglo-American Literary Review	1,0,0			
Sight and Sound		0,1,1		
Skandinavistik	11,6,0	1,4,5		4,2,4
Skirner	0,0,0			4,0,3
Speculum	1,0,0			1,4,0
Stendhal Club: revu int.	0,0,0	0,1,0		
Studia Slavica Acadmiae Sci. Hung.		0,1,0		
Strindbergiana	0,0,2	0,7.0		
Studia Neophilologica	0,0,1			

COMPARATIVE CHART

	MLA Bibl. 1987,88,89	Yrs. Wk. MLS 1987,88,89	Humanities Index 1987,88,89	BONIS 1981,82,83
Studiekamraten	0,7,0			
Studies in Scottish Literature	0,1,0			
Svenska Linne-sallskapets Årsskrift	1,0,0			
Svenskaklaraforeningens Årsskrift	9,7,0			
Swedish-American Historical Q	0,1,0			
Swedish Book Review	0,0,34	5,3,5		
Syn or Segn	15,0,0	4,0,0		1,0,0
Texas Studies in Lit. & Lang.	0,1,0			
Text & Kontext	5,0,0			
Texte und Untersuchungen zur Ger.		0,2,0		
und Skandinavistik				
Thalia	1,0,0			
Theatre Journal	0,0,0		1,1,0	
Theatre Southwest	0,0,1			
Tidskrift for Litteraturevetenskap	0,2,0	19,4,4		
Tijdschrift voor Skandinavistiek	10,16,0	1,3,0		1,0,0
Tradisjon	0,0,0	0,0,1		
Tradito				1,0,0
Translation Review	0,2,0			
Tribuna Romaniei	0,0,1			
Tristania	1,0,0			
Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature	0,0,0	0,1,0	0,0,1	0,1,0
Tvärsnitt		0,5,0		
Ural-Altaische Jahrbücher	1,0,0			
Uriaposten		0,1,0		

x

COMPARATIVE CHART

	MLA Bibl. 1987,88,89	Yrs. Wk. MLS 1987,88,89	Humanities Index 1987,88,89	BONIS 1981,82,83
Vetenskaps-Societeten: Lund Årsbok	1,0,0			
Vinduet	12,14,6	9,2,1		
Virittäjä: J de Kotikielen Seura	2,0,1			
Vsesvit	0,0,0	0,0,1		
Weimarer Beiträge	0,2,0			
W. Va. Univ. Philological Papers	0,0,1			
Wide Angle	0,0,1			
Wirkendes Wort	0,0,0			0,1,0
Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Ardnt-Univ.	2,0,0			
World Literature Today	2,2,0		1,1,1	
Yearbook of Comparative & General Literature	1,2,0	0,3,0		
Year's Work in Mod. Lang. Studies	4,3,2			
Zeitschrift für Deutsche Philologie	0,2,0			
Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum und Deutsche Literatur	0,0,0			1,1,1
Zeitschrift für Katalanestik	0,0,1			

MLA Scope and Overlap Committee

Nineteenth Century Spanish Women Writers

Lieselotte H. Werner Fajardo

This study was undertaken to determine the coverage of writings on Spanish women authors who lived during the XIXth century in the periodical literature published between 1980 and 1990 and indexed either in the MLA bibliography or in other sources accessible to the U.S. student. The reason for selecting this timespan is the fact that the only alternative source available, the Indice Español de Humanidades, was published in 1988, but listed no articles on this subject published later than 1981. Between 1980 and 1981, 7 articles relevant to this study are listed, with detailed keyword access and abstracts.

I examined the printed MLA bibliographies only. These have two approaches to information access: a subject index and a classed listing, the latter by country, language, and chronology, i.e. century. On the assumption that a probable reference inquiry would presume ignorance of specific names and dates, I began with the subject index.

The findings were very meager. The items listed in the Indice Español nentioned above did not appear at all. I searched the index by the following terms: Spanish literature 1800-1899 -Women writers -Drama-Women writers and other formal subdivisions :novel, fiction, poetry, essay, autobiography. Then I looked under the headings of Feminism with related subdivisions, as suggested, similarly Women Writers--Spanish literature--date and form, and repeated all of the above with Gallegan literature, since that was relevant in one of the three authors I expected to find mentioned.

Here are the findings: 1980 1981 : no entries; 1982: Women in Spanish literature - Novel -1 entry [irrelevant, wrong period]; Feminism -Spanish Literature- Poetry : 1 entry. 1983 -no entries. 1984: Spanish Literature by Women Writers, 1800-1899 -1 entry, Spanish Literature by Women Dramatists -1 entry; 1985 -no entries. 1986: Spanish Literature-Poetry-1800-1899 -7 entries, all from the same source, on the same person; 1987: Feminism-Spanish literature-1800-1899: 1 entry, Spanish literature by Women -1 entry. 1988: Feminism 1 entry, Spanish literature by Women-2 entries; 1989- no entries; 1990-no entries.

Does that mean that there were no articles written or published in the sources used by MLA ? By no means; the articles were there, but the subject index was not the means of identifying them. Instead, you had to examine the classed index closely--and even then a number of publications were apt to escape into oblivion. First, the

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authors had to be identified from other sources, since, for instance, one of them, Cecilia Bohl de Faber, is listed in the classed section only under her pseudonym, Fernan Caballero, that is, Caballero, Fernan. A typical university library, however, using AACR 1 cataloging rules, records her real name in its holdings, with or without cross-reference to her pseudonym. In the MLA bibliography, the cross-reference appears ir each issue of the subject index only but, as seen above, articles about her are not indexed except in the classed list, where the years

examined yielded at least 2 articles per year, and 6 in 1985!

The second author studied was Rosalia de Castro, who wrote much of her poetry in Gallegan or the language of Galicia, which resembles Portuguese in many respects. She experienced an anniversay during the period studied, in 1985, so that an increase in publications might be expected at and about that time. This did occur: for both 1987 and 1988 70 entries each are given in the classed list for Spanish literature. There are scattered analyses of her writings in the Portuguese listings, however; no cross-references appear for these. On further examination, the entries all refer to papers presented at two conferences: one at Santiago de Compostela (published in 3 volumes), the other in Italy. Judging by sheer volume of coverage, she appears to have been the most important writer of her century.

Specialists in the period under discussion, however, would dispute that conclusion, and are more likely to hand that title to the Condesa Emilia Pardo Bazan, the third writer examined with regard to coverage. Articles about her range from 6 to 14 per year during 1980 to 1990 . But she, too, seems to have been subject to indexers' discrimination. Studies of her letters to other Spanish authors (male) are consistently listed under the recipients' entries, without reference to her (e.g. her letters to Benito Perez Galdos). A single entry under her name in the subject index does not appear in the classed index under her name. The other two do not show listings in the subject indexes at all.

A further generalizatiion appears at the conclusion of this investigation: the publications indexed are generally published in the U.S., Britain, or France. For Spanish imprints, books (anthologies or festschriften) or congress reports are given, but very few genuine periodicals, even regularly appearing scholarly journals. These are not indexed in timely fashion elsewhere, whether in Spain or abroad. Where should the serious student go, if MLA fails as well ?

Spanish Women Authors of the 19th Century

Supplement: Sources of Relevant Articles Omitted from MLA Bibliography

A. Journals Not Indexed 1950-1991 -Articles Appeared in Indice Espanol de humanidades, 1989

1. Alfarata
2. Archivo espanol de arte
3. Archivum (Universidad de Oviedo)
4. Cuadernos de estudios gallegos
5. Cuadernos del norte
6. Cuadernos hispanoamericanos
7. Insula
8. Letras de Deusto
9. Letras femeninas
10. Revista de filologia espanola (Madrid)
11. Revista hispanica moderna
12. Revista de literature (Madrid)
13. Revue des langues vivantes (Liege)
14. Romanische Forschungen
15. Vortice

B. Journals with relevant articles indexed in MLA before 1950, According to Norma Alarcon and Sylvia Kossman's Bibliography of Hispanic Women. Journals not continue to be indexed after 1950.

1. Artor
2. Asomante
3. The Americas (Washington, D.C.)
4. O Estado de S.o Paulo. Suplemento literario
5. Hispano (Albuquerque)
6. South Atlantic Bulletin

C. Journals with relevant articles appearing in Current Contents from 1990-Indexed selectively by MLA. When Current Contents drops references in order to update its files, will these references be captured by MLA?

1. Archivo hispalense
2. Explicacion de textos literarios
3. Goya
4. Neohelicon (Budapest)
5. Revista de dialectologia y tradiciones populares
6. Symposium.

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To: Elaine Franco and Daniel Uchitelle
From: Kathy Johnson, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Date: June 11, 1992
Subject: Report on Scope and Overlap Project for Indian Literature in English

Purpose of Project: To compare bibliographic coverage of selected Indian authors writing in English in the MLA International Bibliography with coverage for the same years and authors in the sources listed below. The main purpose was to compare the quantity and quality of indexing available in each source.

a. Abstracts of English Studies

b. Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature

c. Arts and Humanities Citation Index

d. British Humanities Index

e. Essay and General Literature Index

f. Index to Commonwealth Little Magazines

g. Index Indo-Asiaticus (I identified this as being of potential interest, but was not able to review this title as it is not held at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.)

h. Journal of Commonwealth Literature In English (The second number of each year contains a bibliography of works by and about authors in various Commonwealth literatures.)

i. Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature (This title turned out to be irrelevant for this project.)

j. Year's Work in English Studies

Methodology:

I originally intended to check 1985, 1986, and 1987 for each of the sources listed above. 1987 was the latest year that the Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature and the Year's Work in English Studies were available at the time I began work on this project. After checking 1985 and 1986, patterns of coverage became clear and I decided not to check 1987. I compared the 1985 and 1986 volumes for each title in terms of the number of articles they cited for each of the six authors--some well-known and some more obscure. I also tracked which periodicals and other types of materials were indexed and I checked some additional portions of the Journal of

Commonwealth Literature against the MLA CD-ROM in order to give more breadth to the comparisons.

Findings:

I: Individual Authors:

Author: Mulk Raj Anand

MLAIB:
1985: 1 article from JCL (1984)
1986: 1 article from PURBA (1985)
1 article from ArielE (1986)
1 article from JCL (1986)
1 book analytic

a. Abstracts of English Studies:
1985: 0 references
1986: 1 article from New Statesman (1982)
1 article from Triveni (1983)

b. Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature:
1985: 1 analytic from book (1982)
1986: 1 article from JCL (1986)
1 article from ArielE (1986)

c. Arts & Humanities Citation Index:
1985: 0 references
1986: 1 article from JCL (1986)

d. British Humanities Index:
1985: 0 references
1986: 1 article from JCL (1986)

e. Essay and General Literature Index:
1985-1989: 0 references

f. Index to Commonwealth Little Magazines:
1985: 0 references
1986: 0 references

h. Journal of Commonwealth Literature:
1985: 0 by Anand; 4 about Anand--
2 book analytics (n.d.),
1 book (n.d.), 1 article from
JIWE (n.d.)
1986: 3 by Anand; 5 about Anand--
1 article from ArielE [1986]
1 article from LittCrit (n.d.)
1 article from New Quest (n.d.)
1 article from JCL [1986]
1 book (n.d.)

j. Year's Work in English Studies:
1985: 1 article in CNIE (1983)

1986: 1 article in ArielE (1986)

Author: Nasima Aziz

h. Journal of Commonwealth Literature:
1985: 1 part of book Studies in Contemporary Indo-English Verse, vol. 1

There were no other entries for Aziz in any of the other sources consulted.

Author: Ruth Prawer Jhabvala (Note: although Jhabvala is ethnically Polish Jewish, her 24 years of living in India qualified her for inclusion in this study. She is treated as an Indian author writing in English by JCL.)

MLAIB:
1985: 1 article from Quadrant (1985)
1986: 2 articles from ArielE (1986)
1 article from EIC (1986)
2 analytics from books

a. Abstracts of English Studies:
1985: 1 article from JES (1982)
1986: 1 article from Triveni (1982)

b. Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature:
1985: 1 book reference (1982)
2 dissertations (n.d.)
1986: 2 articles from ArielE [1986]
1 article from EIC [1986]

c. Arts & Humanities Citation Index:
1985: 1 article from MFS (1984)
1986: 1 article from JCL (1985)
1 article from EIC (1986)
1 article from ArielE (1986)

d. British Humanities Index:
1985: 0 references
1986: 1 article from EIC (1986)
1 article from JCL (1985)

e. Essay and General Literature Index:
1985: 0 references
1986: 0 references

f. Index to Commonwealth Little Magazines:
1985: 0 references
1986: 0 references

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h. Journal of Commonwealth Little Magazines:
1985: 1 book by RPJ; 3 about RPJ--
1 bibliographic article about RPJ in JCL (n.d.)
1 article in ArielE (n.d.)
1 book about RPJ (n.d.)
1986: 1 book by RPJ; 2 about RPJ--
2 articles in ArielE [1986]

j. Year's Work in English Studies:
1985: 1 article in CNIE (1985)
1986: 1 book reference
1 article in EIC (1986)
2 articles in ArielE (1986)

Author: Kamala Markandaya

MLAIB:
1985: 1 article in JIWE (1984)
1986: 1 analytic from book
1 dissertation
1 article in WLT (1986)

a. Abstracts of English Studies:
1985: 0 references
1986: 1 article from Triveni (1980)

b. Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature:
1985: 1 book (1981)
1986: 1 dissertation
1 article from WLT [1986]

c. Arts & Humanities Citation Index:
1985: 0 references
1986: 1 article from WLT (1986)

d. British Humanities Index:
1985: 0 references
1986: 0 references

e. Essay and General Literature Index:
1985-1989: 0 references

f. Index to Commonwealth Little Magazines:
1985: 0 references
1986: 0 references

h. Journal of Commonwealth Literature:
1985: 1 analytic from book (n.d.)
1986: 1 article from LittCrit (n.d.)
1 article from ComQ (n.d.)

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j. Year's Work in English Studies:
1985: 1 dissertation
1 article from CNIE (1985)
1986: 1 article in JIWE (1986)
1 part of a book (n.d.)

Author: R.K. Narayan

MLAIB:
1985: 1 article from Quadrant (1985)
1986: 2 dissertations
2 references to books or parts of books
1 article from JCL (1986)
1 article from WLWE (1986)

a. Abstracts of English Studies:
1985: 1 article from JES (1981)
1986: 11 articles from LitE (1982)
1 article from Triveni (1982)
2 articles from Triveni (1983)
1 article from New Statesman (1982)

b. Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature:
1985: 3 references to books or parts of books
1986: 2 dissertations
1 reference to book or part of book
1 article from JCL [1986]
1 article from Literarni Mesicnik (n.d.)
1 article from Independent (n.d.)
1 article from WLWE [1986]

c. Arts & Humanities Citation Index:
1985: 1 book review of crit. book from MP
1 article from Encounter [date?]
1 article from JSoAL [date?]
1986: 1 article from JCL [1986]

d. British Humanities Index:
1985: 1 article from Encounter (1985)
1 article from TLS (1985)
1986: 1 article from JCL (1986)

e. Essay and General Literature Index:
1985-1989: 0 references

f. Index to Commonwealth Little Magazines:
1985: 0 references
1986: 0 references

h. Journal of Commonwealth Literature:
1985: 4 by RKN; 10 about RKN--
6 books or parts of books
2 articles from JIWE (n.d.)
1 article from LCrit (n.d.)
1 review in India Today (n.d.)
1986: 2 by RKN; 5 about RKN--
1 interview from The Telegraph Sunday Magazine (Calcutta)
2 books or parts of books
1 article from ComQ (n.d.)
1 article from JCL [1986]

j. Year's Work in English Studies:
1985: 1 article in CNIE (1985)
1 article in LCrit (1985)
1986: 1 reference to work by RKN in a book
1 reference to part of book about RKN

Author: Raja Rao

MLAIB:
1985: 1 article from JIWE (1984)
1 article from LCrit (1985)
1986: 1 dissertation
2 books

a. Abstracts of English Studies:
1985: 0 references
1986: 2 articles from Triveni (1980)
1 article from Triveni (1983)

b. Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature:
1985: 1 book reference (1981)
1986: 1 dissertation

c. Arts & Humanities Citation Index:
1985: 1 article in WLWE (1984)
1986: 0 references

d. British Humanities Index:
1985: 0 references
1986: 0 references

e. Essay and General Literature Index:
1985-1989: 0 references

f. Index to Commonwealth Little Magazines:
1985: 0 references
1986: 0 references

h. Journal of Commonwealth Literature:
1985: 0 references by Rao;
10 references about Rao--
1 article from JIWE (n.d.)
4 books or parts of books
3 articles from LCrit (n.d.)
1 article from ILR (n.d.)
1 article from Chandrabhaga (n.d.)
(Note: the last two appear to be the same article published in two different places.)
1986: 2 by Rao; 4 about Rao--
1 article from ComQ (n.d.)
1 article from LitE (n.d.)
2 articles from JIWE (n.d.)

j. Year's Work in English Studies:
1985: 2 articles from LCrit (1985)
1986: 1 part of a book

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Total Number of Citations about Six Indian Authors Writing in English from Nine Sources for 1985 and 1986

Index	Author Anand	Aziz	Jhabvala	Markandaya	Narayan	Rao	Total
MLAIB	5	0	6	4	7	5	27
AES	2	0	2	1	16	3	24
ABELL	3	0	6	3	10	2	24
A&HCI	1	0	4	1	4	1	11
BHI	1	0	2	0	3	0	6
EGLI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICLM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JCL	4	1	5	3	15	14	42
YWES	2	0	5	4	4	3	18

MLAIB	MLA International Bibliography
AES	Abstracts of English Studies
ABELL	Annual Bibliography of English Language & Literature
A&HCI	Arts & Humanities Citation Index
BHI	British Humanities Index
EGLI	Essay and General Literature Index
ICLM	Index to Commonwealth Little Magazines
JCL	Journal of Commonwealth Literature
YWES	Year's Work in English Studies

II. Other Comparisons:

I checked the 1985 JCL listing of "General Studies" (on pages 91-92) against MLAIB to see what percentage of the titles the MLAIB CD-ROM (covering 1981-3/31/91) picked up. Of the thirty unique book or periodical references in the "General Studies" portion of JCL, MLAIB picked up six of them, or 20%.

I also checked the "Journals" list on page 98 of the 1985 JCL against the 3/91 MLAIB CD-ROM and the 1985 and 1986 MLAIB "Master List of Periodicals."

Chandrabhaga Although the 1985 MLAIB includes this title in the "Master List," no entries for any years from this journal appear on the CD-ROM version.

Commonwealth Novel in English 23 entries in MLAIB

Commonwealth Quarterly 10 entries in MLAIB

Journal of Indian Writing in English 44 entries on the 3/26/92 version of MLAIB on CD-ROM.

Littcritt not indexed in MLAIB

New Quest 27 entries in MLAIB

Setu: Journal of Indian Literature in Translation not indexed in MLAIB. Not included in the 1990-91 MLAIB Directory of Periodicals.

The Illustrated Weekly of India not indexed in MLAIB

The Indian P.E.N. 4 entries in MLAIB

The Literary Criterion 42 entries in MLAIB

The Literary Endeavour not listed in either the 3/91 or 3/26/92 MLAIB CD-ROM, but I found at least one article from this title actually indexed on the CD-ROM. (Ramachandriah, P. The Short Stories of Bhabani Bhattacharya" The Literary Endeavour: A Quarterly Journal Devoted to English Studies. 1985 v. 6 (1-4), p. 68-82)

Conclusions: Based on this study, it appears that of the nine indexing sources checked, only the Journal of Commonwealth Literature provides a larger number of references than does MLAIB. The JCL includes a number of Indian newspapers and more local publications which are outside of the scope of MLAIB's indexing. It appears that

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JCL aims at comprehensiveness, while MLAIB succeeds in capturing many of the periodical references. Although JCL tended to be more comprehensive, it does not appear to include dissertations, whereas MLAIB, ABELL, and YWES all do include some dissertations.

JCL also provides an evaluative bibliographic essay in the "Introduction," which surveys the major new creative literature and places it in the context of the writers' other works. JCL lists new works and reprints of works by the authors, as well as listing critical works about them. It includes books, periodicals, and some newspaper references. The scholar of Indian literature in English must consult the JCL bibliography in order to complete a thorough search of relevant materials, some of which are probably not readily available in American libraries.

Despite being less comprehensive than JCL, the MLAIB has the advantage over JCL in its currency and the variety of access points it provides: when I began research on this project, MLAIB was complete through 1990 and starting into 1991, whereas JCL was less current by a year or two. Also, MLAIB is available online or on CD-ROM, which is a distinct advantage; the JCL is only available in paper. As noted above, MLAIB also includes some dissertations, which JCL does not appear to do. Another major consideration is visibility: JCL's bibliography appears as the second number of each volume of the periodical; at UNL we house the JCL in our book stacks rather than separating out the second issue for the Reference Collection. I suspect many other academic libraries also treat the second issue of each year the same way. Unless one is already attuned to the existence of JCL, it is not likely that JCL would be consulted. MLAIB's high profile makes it a much more accessible reference tool.

The ABELL appears to provide fairly solid coverage of these authors--generally a few less than MLAIB, but still referencing many citations. Abstracts of English Studies is a curious case: generally, coverage of these authors was much poorer, but AES outshone MLAIB in its coverage of the articles on Narayan appearing in Triveni, which MLAIB does not index. (Triveni appears in the MLAIB "Master List," but no citations showed up on the 1981-3/26/92 CD-ROM.) The raw figure of 24 references from AES is rather misleading, since 16 of the 24 were for Narayan and 11 of those 16 were from one periodical, Triveni; in terms of general coverage both MLAIB and ABELL were superior.

The only other major index giving fairly good coverage of Indian authors writing in English is YWES. Coverage in A&HCI and BHI was spotty at best and EGLI and ICLM had no entries at all.

If I were recommending a policy for MLAIB to follow, I would suggest continuing to try to cover as many periodicals as possible and continuing to reference relevant dissertations, for the reasons of currency, computerized access, and visibility discussed above.

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ACRL/MLA International Bibliography Overlap Study

A Comparative Study of the Major Bibliographies/Indexes in Linguistics/Romance Linguistics

1. Description of Field of Study

For the purposes of this study, linguistics will comprise the following branches:

1. **general or theoretical linguistics,** which provides "the basic concepts, theories, models, and methods" of the linguistic sciences;
2. **applied linguistics,** which provides for "the various applications of linguistic (and phonetic) scholarship to related practical fields" and
3. **historical linguistics,** which studies the development and structure of one or more languages, whether it studies the historical development of a language from one stage to another (diachronic) or the structure of a language at one (contemporary) stage only (synchronic).

This study will also include the linguistic description of a particular language field, Romance linguistics, concentrating in particular on French, Spanish and Italian. (Terminology for above is taken from R. R. K. Hartmann and F. C. Stork, *Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*, New York: Wiley, 1972.)

2. Investigative Criteria and Explanation

1. **Scope:** breadth of coverage, stated aims or real achievements of the bibliography/ index.
2. **Periodicity:** frequency of publication, including annual or other cumulations.
3. **Timeliness:** time span between publication date of document and appearance in bibliography/index.
4. **Formats:** types of publications included; serials, monographs, dissertations, theses, documents, pre-publications, etc.
5. **Bibliographical entry:** bibliographic description of entry, full title or abbreviated, other qualifications. Total number of entries.
6. **Abstract:** presence of abstract, critical or descriptive annotations.
7. **Languages:** number of languages indexed. Language(s) of editorial presentation, annotations, etc.
8. **Indexes:** presence of subject/concept indexes, in each issue or cumulation, author indexes, multiple entries, cross references, etc. This may or may not facilitate use of index. Full list of abbreviated titles.
9. **Titles:** number of titles indexed annually, usually serials but also monograph series or single monographs.
10. **Structure:** the arrangement or system of presentation of indexed material, subject divisions, hierarchical or national treatments, etc. Again this may facilitate use of document and make it more rewarding.
11. **Reviews:** references to book reviews for monographic titles.
12. **Electronic format:** whether available on-line or on CD-ROM. Frequency of updating.
13. **Other considerations:** foreign titles translated, society affiliation, etc.

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MLA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures, 1988. New York: MLA, 1989.

1. **Scope:** Sponsored by the Modern Languages Association, its scope is meant to be comprehensive in the fields of general, theoretical and applied linguistics, as well as Romance linguistics.

2. **Periodicity:** Annual volume only. The *MLA Bibliography* on CD-ROM is updated quarterly. The online database, via DIALOG, is updated monthly.

3. **Timeliness:** The annual cumulation usually appears with a delay of a little over one year. A few references from earlier years and not indexed previously are also included. Both the online database and the CD-ROM contain more up to date references so that the *MLA* contains overall more current information than *Linguistic Bibliography for the year...* and *Sciences du langage*.

4. **Formats:** All formats are included, serials, monographs and dissertations. The *MLA Bibliography* does not, however, systematically index monographs or monographic collective works. The same goes for Festschriften and proceedings. Essentially, *MLA* indexes only those monographic works which it receives from the publisher. Dissertations are systematically included, especially those from North American universities, the coverage being much better than in the *Linguistic Bibliography*.

5. **Bibliographic entry:** The *MLA* gives full bibliographic description for each entry, including full collation, as well as mention of the monographic series where applicable. It meets the bibliographic standards of the researcher as well as those of the library's collection management and acquisitions departments. Each entry is accompanied by a short description, in effect a list of two or three descriptors or topics which essentially explain the scope of the article.

   The *MLA* does not practice multiple entries in the body of the index. An entry is classified under its primary topic only. For an example, an article on Italian semantics is not listed under the general section on semantics but only under the section on Italian language and subsection on semantics. The subject, then, is extremely important to the student and should be consulted for the retrieval of all possible references.

   The 1988 *MLA* contains 12,344 entries. 4,555 entries cover the general fields of theoretical, applied and historical linguistics, or ca. 27%. The rest of the entries deal with specific language groups. 1,836 entries deal with Romance linguistics, or almost 15% of the total.

6. **Abstract:** Does not provide abstracts, only a series of descriptors clarifying the scope of the article.

7. **Languages:** No exclusions on the basis of language. The major western languages obviously predominate so that for the sections on general linguistics and Romance linguistics, the minor languages are much better represented in the *Linguistic Bibliography* than the *MLA*.

8. **Indexes:** The whole of the second volume of the annual bibliography is a subject index providing full access to names, languages, theories and so on. The subject index exhibits a three-level structure (and I am here quoting the "Guide for Users" in volume 1) comprising of a main heading, a primary subheading consisting of descriptors representing (for linguistics) languages, places, periods and major linguistic aspects, and a secondary subheading consisting of descriptors from all other facets. This enables the user to see the relevance and ramifications of the reference without the benefit (or need) of a true abstract. What is also extremely important is that multiple entry is practiced in the subject index so that the user will find a reference under two or more headings.

   Volume one contains the author index.

9. **Titles:** The 1988 bibliography lists roughly some 2,900 titles of periodicals, monographic series and working papers. A random sampling of the titles related generally or specifically to linguistics results in about 1,100 to 1,200 titles.

10. **Structure:** The classifying scheme of the index follows a hierarchical structure in that general and broad linguistic topics are treated first: language in general, history and theory of linguistics, as well as large, specialized areas: comparative linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, etc. Each of these areas are further subdivided by specific fields, psycholinguistics is broken down into its various components: aphasia, cognition, memory, etc. This facilitates the use of the index and automatically directs one to one's field(s) of interest. Next comes a section devoted essentially to applied linguistics, subdivided, again, by particular topics: grammar, semantics, phonetics, language acquisition, etc. Each topic is subdivided, where applicable, by its constituting components: phonetics into acoustic and articulatory phonetics, speech production and speech synthesis. The last section deals with particular languages. The division is again hierarchical. The French language section is to be found under the Gallo-Romance languages section of the division of Indo-European languages. Each language section is again subdivided by topic, dialectology, grammar, phonetics, etc.

    The bibliographic references are grouped, then, according to the most specific and primary topic. As entries are not indexed under a secondary topic the subject index has to be consulted to retrieve a more comprehensive list of references.

11. **Reviews:** *MLA* does not index book reviews.

12. **Electronic format:** *MLA* is available online on OCLC, through EPIC and FirstSearch. The database is updated monthly and begins with the 1963 bibliography. From 1981 it is also available on Wilsonline and Silver Platter, as well as on CD-ROM with both vendors.

13. **Other considerations:** The *MLA Directory of Periodicals*, which lists and describes 3,225 periodicals in its latest edition, is a major directory for serials in literature and linguistics and at the same time provides all the necessary complementary information, for bibliographic and acquisition purposes, to the index itself.

14. **Conclusions:** Of the three major linguistics indexes considered so far, the importance and uniqueness of the *MLA Bibliography* are easily perceived. While the *Linguistic Bibliography for the Year* is more comprehensive, its annual compilation comes out too late for it to displace the *MLA* as the working index of choice for both the researcher and student. The fact that it is not available online or in electronic format also reduces its competitive importance with the *MLA*. The *Sciences du langage* indexes fewer periodicals than *MLA* and also does not keep its indexing as current as possible, even though it comes out four times a year and is available online. It does not compete on a research level with the *MLA*.

Linguistic Bibliography for the Year/Bibliographie linguistique de l'année. 1988. Ed. Mark Jause and Sijmin Tol. Published by the Permanent International Committee of Linguistics. Dordrecht: Kluwer, 1990, lxxvi, 1,089p.

1. **Scope:** Sponsored by the Permanent International Committee of Linguistics *LB* aims at total comprehensiveness, recording the entire bibliographical universe for the year in all languages.

2. **Periodicity:** Annual volume only.

3. **Timeliness:** Citations appear from two to three years after date of publication. Bibliography for the year 1988 was published in 1990. A work listed in an earlier volume may be cited again on account of reviews published during the current year.

4. **Formats:** The *Bibliography* includes monographs, monographic series, periodicals and dissertations. Monographs include all types, single or collected works, proceedings, Festschriften, etc. Bibliographic control of unpublished dissertations, however, does not seem to be systematic and seems to be limited to entries in *Dissertation Abstracts International*. A comparison between *LB* and *MLA Bibliography* for the year 1988 shows that the latter lists several dissertations under "Second language learning" while the former has none under "Language acquisition."

5. **Bibliographical entry:** The *LB* gives full bibliographic description for each entry: author, title, serial title, volume/number, year and page, including tables or appendices. The serial title is abbreviated and a list of abbreviations with full titles is given at the front. There may be "occasional explanations" and annotations for lesser known languages, usually a description of title. The monographic series is also mentioned where applicable.

   The *LB* also practices multiple entry, repeating an item under different topical sections for greater indexation. Complete bibliographical description is given under the primary topical reference. Other times the entry is shortened to author, title, and primary entry number. Multiple entry compensates to some extent, for lack of a subject index.

   The *LB* contains 18,240 entries. A percentage of these are, of course, multiple entries, since all collected works—congresses, festschriften, miscellaneous, and so on—are analyzed and indexed individually. A reference which is repeated in another section (e.g. under "Lexicography" and "Bantu languages") is counted only once. The second citation is not given in full but has the first entry number for the complete bibliographic verification. The entries pertaining to the fields of general, applied and historical linguistics amount to ca. 3,107. (These fields also include particular linguistic branches: philosophy of language, grammar, phonetics, syntax, semantics, psycholinguistics, pragmatics, language acquisition, neuro and sociolinguistics, multilingualism and statistical linguistics.)

   In the field of Romance Linguistics, including general works and the main language families (French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian), the total number of entries is 1,207.

6. **Abstract:** *LB* does not provide abstracts or extensive descriptive annotations. It has, as mentioned, short translations of titles in lesser known languages or a short descriptive sentence of document.

7. **Languages:** The *LB* extends its coverage to all written languages, since it tries to cover all language families and branches. Even for the sections on general, historical, applied linguistics, and so on, such languages as Hungarian and Japanese, among others, are represented.

   The languages for editorial presentation and headings are English and French. The short annotations or title translations are given in either English or French, although the former is the predominant one by far.

8. **Indexes:** *LB* does not have a general subject index. It has an author's index, including editors, for both serials and monographs. This index does not include, however, authors of book reviews.

The lack of a subject index can be a major shortcoming, limiting a researcher in retrieving all possible references on a topic. The *LB* tries to mitigate this, more or less successfully, by providing for multiple and repeated entries, and by the very structure, arrangement, and presentation of the material. (See 10 below.)

An index of abbreviated serial titles, including monographic series, with the full title and city of publication precedes the bibliography.

9. **Titles:** As the *LB* aims at comprehensiveness, the list of serials, including monographic series, indexed annually is quite impressive. The index, for both periodicals and monographic series, lists ca. 1,717 titles. About 10-12% are monographic series so that the actual titles of periodicals and annuals number between 1,491 to 1,545.

It is difficult to estimate the number of such titles, serials and monographic series, that pertain specifically to the theoretical, historical and applied fields of linguistics on the one hand and to Romance Linguistics on the other. Hundreds of titles are multidisciplinary, as well as covering several language families.

The languages represented by these serials represent practically every existing written language.

10. **Structure:** The structure, the divisional arrangement and presentation of the linguistic fields, together with the typographical layout, make the *LB* an extremely easy and useful tool to use. In spite of the lack of a subject index, most, if not all, of the relevant entries on a particular topic or field are grouped together under the pertinent or specific heading. All entries are in numerical order from 1 to 18,240.

The first section comprises general works: bibliographies, reviews of periodicals, proceedings of congresses, festschriften and miscellanies or general collected works. All of these works are analyzed individually and reference is made to their entry number throughout the *LB*.

The next section is devoted to general, historical, theoretical and applied linguistics. Again, each division is subdivided by format (bibliographies and general works), by its constituent branches or fields, or by historical periods or traditions, in the case of historical linguistics. This topical division functions as a subject access, indeed, as a subject index.

The percentages of the above areas to the entire *Bibliography* are as follows:
a. General, theoretical, applied and historical linguistics = ca. 17%
b. Romance Linguistics = ca. 8.2%

11. **Reviews:** The policy is to cite book reviews as extensively as possible. When a review is cited, the reference is accompanied by a short title listing of the work which was already cited in full in a previous *Bibliography*.

12. **Electronic format:** Not available in electronic format, online or on CD-ROM, nor are there plans in the near future, so far as can be ascertained, to convert the *Bibliography* into an electronic format.

13. **Other considerations:** Foreign titles of lesser known languages are translated into English.

14. **Conclusion:** The *Linguistic Bibliography* is, in a sense, the annual linguistics bibliography of record, because of its sponsorship and comprehensiveness. Since it is an annual compilation a title, monograph, or article may appear as a reference as late as three years after publication. Its unavailability in electronic format also detracts from its overall usefulness, so that a competing bibliography such as the *MLA Bibliography* still retains its unique value both for the student and serious researcher.

The other sections deal with specific language families or groups.

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Bibliographie Linguisticher Literatur (BLL): Bibliographie zur allgemeinen Linguistik und zur anglistichen germanistichen und romanistischen Linguistik. vol. 14., 1988, Frankfurt am Main: Klostermann, 1989, XLII, 868 p.

1. **Scope:** Indexed primarily from the holdings at the Stadt-und Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main, with contributions from other universities. Covers general linguistics, English linguistics, Germanic linguistics and Romance linguistics.

2. **Periodicity:** Annual volume only.

3. **Timeliness:** The annual volume covers publications from the previous year. The "issue dead-line" of the 1988 volume is April 1989.

4. **Formats:** It covers serials, single monographs, collective works and monographic series, including *Festschriften* and proceedings. Dissertations are also included.

5. **Bibliographic entry:** Full bibliographic description for both serials and monographs, including page references for articles in collective works. *BLL* practices multiple entries of the same citation. In fact, a reference can be repeated up to six times (the introduction sets the maximum number of times at four) in each of the pertinent sections. An article entitled "Divergences and convergences among Neo-Latin systems in North-Eastern Italy" is repeated six times in various sections (vowel change or dialectology) in general Romance Linguistics and Italian linguistics.

   The 1988 *BLL* contains 16,826 bibliographic entries. It is difficult to determine, however, how many separate entries there are, since most of these are repeated from two to six times. In fact, a scan of the author index indicates that 80 to 90% of the entries are repeated. General linguistics has 6,072 entries, or 36% of the total, while Romance linguistics has 4,557, or 27% of the total.

6. **Abstract:** None are provided.

7. **Languages:** The primary languages indexed are English, German and the Romance languages, given the emphasis of the coverage. The major journals in the Slavic and Scandinavian languages are indexed. Asian journals, however, are indexed only if they publish articles in a Western language. No references to Asian language articles are present.

8. **Indexes:** Each volume contains a subject and name index and an author index, indicating with a = sign entries that are repeated in different sections of the bibliography. The subject index has also the English term with a see reference to the German word. The same item is also listed under all possible subject accesses in the subject index.

   The list of periodicals has the added feature of the call number of the Frankfurt library for the titles that the latter possesses. Another significant feature is the complete list of collective works, including proceedings, indexed.

9. **Titles:** The 1988 *LLB* lists approximately 797 periodical titles and 189 titles of collective works.

10. **Structure:** The bibliography is topically arranged in a way that greatly facilitates its use. After a section on generalia—bibliographies, terminology, reprints of classics in linguistics, conferences, and so on—the portion on general linguistics is broken down into its principal branches, which, in turn, are subdivided into their component topics. The first branch, phonetics, is divided, after a section on general references, into nineteen component topics—theory, phonetic universals, experimental phonetics, sound perception, etc., allowing the researcher to quickly access the pertinent subjects. There are 95 linguistics branches or sections in general linguistics, each broken down, as I mentioned, into its component topics. The sections on national linguistics follow, each being subdivided into the same branches and topics as general linguistics.

11. **Review:** The *BLL* does not index book reviews.

12. **Electronic format:** Available online from the Stadt-und Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main. Updated annually. The database contains now some 138,000 items, covering the years 1971 to the present.

13. **Conclusions:** The *BLL* is a major annual bibliography, specifically on our fields of interest, general/theoretical linguistics and Romance linguistics. Its logical structure and multiple access points, the use, access, structure, and the multiple listing of the same reference strengthen its value and importance for the researcher. The *BLL* probably presents the nearest competitor to the *MLA Bibliography* for the same subjects, especially since it is also online, albeit more expensive to access and updated only annually.

    It indexed almost 800 serial titles in 1988 which also rates well against the *MLA Bibliography*. I calculated that the *MLA* indexed some 1,100 to 1,200 titles in the field of linguistics. If one subtracts from this total all the titles in the field of Slavic, Afro-Asiatic, Oceanic linguistics, and so on, not treated by the *BLL*, one can see how close the latter comes to the coverage of the *MLA* in the field of general and Romance linguistics.

Sciences du langage: revue trimestrielle. (Bulletin signalétique: 524). Volume 43, 1989. Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1989. In 1991 title changed to: *Sciences du langage/Linguistics* (Francis: bulletin signalétique).

1. **Scope:** Covers all areas of general, theoretical, descriptive, applied and historical linguistics, including language semiotics. There are no sections specifically devoted to Romance Linguistics, as in the *Linguistic Bibliography* or the *MLA Bibliography*. The Romance languages are covered, however, through the various areas of descriptive linguistics (semantics, phonology, syntax, etc.) dealing with those languages. Published by the Institut de l'Information de la Recherche Scientifique, *Sciences du langage* meets the highest standards of indexation.

2. **Periodicity:** Appears four times a year with a cumulative annual index published separately.

3. **Timeliness:** The 1989 volume contains citations ranging from 1989 all the way back to 1982. While some of the references appear within the year of publication most appear two to three years after appearance in print. This diminishes its usefulness as a current, up-to-date index. Indeed, in citing titles several years old the policy seems to be one of completeness rather than one primarily concerned with current material.

4. **Formats:** Indexes essentially periodical titles. It also indexes the occasional collected work. This represents less than one percent of the total entries. An occasional monograph is also indexed, their total number is even less than that of collected works.

5. **Bibliographical entry:** Citations are given full and clear bibliographic description. Mention is also made of the length of the bibliography (from half a page on) contained in the article, as well as the number of references cited. Résumés in English or French are also noted. Periodical titles are not abbreviated and the country of publication is mentioned after the title as well. *SL* also gives the name of the institution holding a particular journal, usually INIST-SHS, the Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique of the CNRS.

   The entries are grouped in the index according to an essentially thematic or classificatory scheme. A citation is given only in its most appropriate thematic section and is not repeated elsewhere. However, the lack of multiple entries in the body of the index is made up by the subject indexes which analyse a particular title under all possible headings, e. g. under "discourse analysis" and "conversation."

   The index for the year 1989 contains 3,721 entries. As there is no section devoted to Romance linguistics it is difficult to say with any precision what percentage deals with this area. If one tallies the combined entries in the annual subject index for Romance languages and the principal languages themselves, one comes up with ca. 875, or ca. 36% of the total.

6. **Abstract:** Does not have true abstracts. In most cases (ca. 65% of the entries) there is a description of the article, ranging from one to five lines.

7. **Languages:** All the major languages are represented. The great majority of the serials are in the major Western languages.

8. **Indexes:** Each issue carries three indexes which are cumulated annually after the fourth number. There is an index of concepts, one on languages and the third is an author index. Under a particular "concept" each citation is elaborated by other descriptors which further

elaborate that entry. For example, under "ablative" one finds the following entry, "Catégorie sémantique, Anglais, verbe dérivé, Problématique, 539." By allowing multiple entries in the index this citation is also found under the concept "Catégorie sémantique" and so on. The index, then rather than the thematic structure of *Sciences du langage* offers the richest and most complete access to the documentation.

9. **Titles:** *Sciences du langage* supposedly indexes some 1,000 serial titles, of which 600 are multidisciplinary in nature. A count of the 1989 annual index, however, yields only ca. 437 titles. About 80 are devoted to or contain material in Romance Linguistics, or slightly under 20%.

10. **Structure:** The index follows essentially a thematic grouping of large linguistic areas or disciplines. The "classification scheme," also given in English, has the following broad schemas (with internal subdivisions): Biology of language, Language disorders, Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Ethnolinguistics, Historical linguistics, Linguistic theory, Descriptive studies (subdivided into Grammar, Phonetics, Syntax, etc.), Semiotics, Applied linguistics, and so on. There are no language or language group subdivisions as such. Access to citations dealing with Romance Linguistics has to be done through the indexes.

11. **Reviews:** Does not index book reviews systematically, only when the review, usually an essay review, meets the same criteria for indexation as any other article.

12. **Electronic format:** Available in electronic format as part of Francis, a multidisciplinary humanities database. This database has been in effect since 1972.

13. **Other considerations:**

14. **Conclusion:** The *Sciences du langage* is an important index in linguistics, especially since it is available online, going back to 1972. It has several shortcomings which diminish its competitiveness with the *MLA Bibliography*. It does not keep up to date with the indexation of the periodical literature. It is essentially limited to periodical literature and the quantity of indexed titles is not as extensive as some of the other bibliographic indexes.

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LLBA: Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts. vol. 22, 1988.

1. Scope: While the emphasis of *LLBA* is on applied linguistics and psycholinguistics, it does cover the entire field of general and theoretical linguistics. There is no separate treatment for Romance linguistics. The field is covered indirectly and identified only through the subject index. By indirectly I mean that the indexation of the Romance field is secondary to the study of the main linguistic topics in articles in Romance languages or as those topics are related or applied to those languages.

2. **Periodicity:** Quarterly, with an annual cumulative index published in March.

3. **Timeliness:** The first and second issue of the year, published in April and July, give citations to 1987 publications only, including some pre-1987 citations not indexed before. With the third issue, published in October, publications from 1988 appear, although there is still a considerable amount of references from 1987 and even before. With the last issue of December, the preponderance of citations is from 1988, although 1987 publications are still present, especially foreign ones.

   The time lapse, then, between the date of publication and the appearance of the citation in the quarterly issue varies from three months to almost two years.

4. **Formats:** Journals, monographs, dissertations and working papers. By far, the largest number of formats is journals. There is no indication that *LLBA* is systematically indexing all or even most monographs of interest.

5. **Bibliographic entry:** Full bibliographic description for citations for both serials and monographs. For the latter there is even the price and the ISBN. Foreign titles are also translated into English, in parentheses following the original. The entry also indicates whether a copy of that article is available through *LLBA* or through University Microfilms International.

   The 1988 *LLBA* contains 9,539 entries, numbered from 8800001 to 8809539. There is no multiple listing of the same entry or abstract under different subjects or topics. The subject index, however, does list a reference under its various subject components.

   There are approximately 1,449 total entries in the subject under the following subjects: Romance Languages, Spanish, French and Italian. A few references are repeated under Romance Languages and the individual language entry so that the actual number of references is closer to 1,300. The rest of the entries, obviously, refer to general and applied linguistics. Again, because of multiple listing in the index, the number of separate references for this field is not 7,090 but closer to 6,000.

   One other feature is the institutional affiliation of the author, after the latter's name.

6. **Abstracts:** This is the distinguishing feature of *LLBA*. An abstract is provided for each entry except for dissertations, whose abstract is printed in *Dissertation Abstracts International*. The abstract can be from two lines to more than half a column of the double column page. Abstracts are nonevaluative and descriptive, describing the contents and scope of the citation, and they may be provided either by the author or the journal, or may be written by a professional abstractor, who may also provide a revision of the author or journal abstract. Each of these cases is indicated by abbreviation codes.

7. **Languages:** The major western languages predominate by far. Slavic and other East European languages are also represented but the coverage is very selective. Even less so is the coverage of articles in Asian languages. In the latter cases the article is given in English translation only.

8. **Indexes:** Each quarterly issue has an author, a source (serial) and a subject index. All of these indexes are cumulated annually in a separate publication, published in March or April. The source index has the interesting feature of listing the issues of a periodical that have been indexed in that particular quarter or throughout the year.

The subject index is made of descriptors which are "a controlled vocabulary list containing about 800 entries..." It is not concept specific. For example, topics such as "grammar" or concepts such as "deixis" are not considered descriptors but are found under their respective descriptors, such as semantics, syntax, or under one of the "speech" descriptor phrases. Under each descriptor, there is a listing of so called "index phrases (identifiers)," each constituting "an abstract of an abstract." Each phrase is made up of usually three modifying phrases which describe the contents of the article. The index phrases are listed alphabetically under the general descriptor and it is repeated under different descriptors. For example, the phrase "Italian/German auxiliary verbs distribution; comparative analysis; cliticization role" is found under "German," "Italian" and "Comparative Linguistics" for an extended subject access. The access, however, is from the general to the specific, not vice versa. The user could well wish more "see" or "see also" references, for example under "clitics" or "enclitics," to use the above phrase as an illustration, to the descriptor subsuming these terms. There is no entry under, nor "see references," under certain languages, such as Portuguese and Catalan. Articles on those languages are found under Romance Languages, the access facilitated by the alphabetical listing by primary subject.

9. **Titles:** *LLBA* indexes 1,000 journal titles and working papers though not every title is indexed every year. The annual number is closer to 620-660. Given its strong emphasis on every aspect of psycholinguistics and applied linguistics, it indexes titles outside the mainstream of linguistics journals, be they well known in their field, such as *The British Journal of Psychology*, or lesser known, such as *Breakthrough*, published by the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation. Sometimes only a particular article is indexed from a journal and the latter may not be cited again.

   While general and theoretical linguistics can be said to be represented quite strongly, Romance linguistics is another matter. The standard periodicals in the field are not indexed. Of the titles beginning with Romance or its foreign variant, only *Romance Philology* and *Romance Quarterly* are indexed, not *Romance Notes, Romanistisches Jahrbuch, Romanische Forschungen, The Romantic Review, Romance Studies, Romanistische Zeitschrift für Literaturgeschichte, Romanic*, etc.

10. **Structure:** *LLBA* is divided into thirty principal subject areas or sections. Each section is further subdivided into its component fields or branches. The section is given a four-digit number, and each topic subsumed under it is numbered consecutively. Thus, Psycholinguistics, the first section, is numbered 4,000, the topics that follow are: 4010 psycholinguistics, 4011 theories and models, 4012 language and cognition, and so on. Each section and topic retains the same number in every issue. This numerical and logical structure gains in accessibility since the user does not have to turn automatically to the subject index to find the appropriate section and subtopic. Indeed, the two page table of contents can be scanned in seconds for direction to the appropriate area.

    Although the emphasis is on psycholinguistics (divided into eight subtopics) and applied linguistics (thirteen subtopics), the other branches in general and theoretical linguistics are well represented and clearly enumerated. Separate sections, no subdivision, are devoted to phonology, semantics, syntax, theory of linguistics, historical linguistics, and so on, while the section on descriptive linguistics is broken down into eleven subtopics. Other sections, such as psychometric learning disabilities, mental retardation, etc., cover the major emphasis of this index, the relation between mental processes and language.

    The content structure of the index makes it quite accessible so that the researcher can turn to and view the major linguistic branch or topic instantaneously.

11. **Reviews:** *LLBA* carries a special "Book Review Bibliography."

12. **Electronic Format:** Available through BRS and DIALOG. Data bank goes back to 1974 and is updated monthly.

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13. **Conclusions:** As the most extensive abstracting index in linguistics, *LLBA* is indispensable to the discipline. It covers the entire field of general, theoretical and applied linguistics with an obvious emphasis on the latter, especially psycholinguistics and related areas of mind and language.

    Its importance is further underscored by the number of serials it indexes, well over one thousand a year, as well as by the fact that it appears quarterly with an annual cumulative index and is available online, making it reasonably up to date and providing, at the same time, a cumulative electronic database.

Other Linguistics Bibliographies

The bibliographies studied above constitute the principal bibliographies incorporating both general linguistics and particular language studies. There are a number of other current bibliographies which do not cover both general, theoretical and applied linguistics as well as particular language fields, Romance linguistics in our case, but only one of the two fields. The following are the more important ones.

1. *The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies*. Ed. David A. Wells, et al. Vol. 51. London: The Modern Humanities Research Association, 1990.

This annual bibliography covers both languages and literatures of the principal modern European language areas, Romance, Germanic, Slavonic, Celtic and Medieval Latin. The emphasis is on literature. The distinguishing structure of the *Year's Work* is the bibliographical article or essay. It purports to survey in a critical fashion the best work, in both monographs and periodicals, on the topic. It does not aspire to comprehensiveness. The section on Romance Languages has eight subdivisions, from general works to dialectology and sociolinguistics. Separate sections on the principal Romance languages follow. *Year's Work*, then, aims at giving a critical and, one might add, a somewhat subjective overview of the field. In fact one person is responsible for each section (Romance linguistics in general, French language, etc.) so that a systematic treatment of the annual output is outside its aims.

2. *Romanische Bibliographie*. 1988. Ed. G. Ineichen. 3 vol. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1990.

This annual bibliography covers the entire field of Romance languages and literatures. While it aims at comprehensiveness the annual cumulation of *RB* is published two or even as late as three years later, so that its importance as a current bibliographical tool is extremely compromised.

The second volume is devoted entirely to linguistics. The first section, some 770 entries, deals with general and theoretical linguistics. The section on Romance linguistics in general contains 259 entries. The sections on individual languages follow, subdivided by linguistic topic as well as by regional linguistic areas. The section on Italian contains 694 entries. The *MLA Bibliography* for 1988 has only 172 entries for Italian. For French linguistics, including Occitan, *RB* registers 1,200 entries while *MLA Bibliography* has 719. It is clear that *RB* aims at a greater comprehensiveness for the individual Romance languages and indeed can be considered the bibliography of record in the field. Besides a thorough coverage of serials *RB* also seems to cover the monographic production much more systematically, not only collective works, proceedings and so on, but single monographs as well. This is the area in which it has a definite advantage over the *MLA Bibliography*.

Because of its delayed publication, as I have noted above, it does not really compete with the *MLA Bibliography* as the first index/bibliography of consultation for current material, especially since the latter is also available in electronic formats. The researcher who needs a comprehensive survey of the field will have to consult *RB* after the *MLA Bibliography*.

RB indexes some 480 serial titles for both literature and linguistics.

General Conclusions:

If one were to assess the various bibliographic indexes from the point of view of comprehensive coverage, the *Linguistic Bibliography for the Year* is the clear winner It indexes over 1,500 serial titles per year, more than *MLA* and *LLBA*, which both index somewhere between 1,000 to 1,200 serials. While essential for its comprehensiveness, however, the *LBY* comes out two to three years after the

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publication date of its citations. For this reason it becomes less effective and less practical as a research tool than its nearest competitors. It is also not available online.

As the *LBY* stands in a class by itself, so to speak, let us look at the other major indexes for comprehensiveness and timeliness. As I mentioned, it is difficult to ascertain exactly how many serial titles in linguistics *MLA* indexes. My count resulted in approximately 1,100 to 1,200 titles. It is also important to realize that many articles in primarily literature serials also deal with the linguistic aspects of either a particular literature or a particular writer. As these serials are not, as a rule, indexed by the other bibliographies, the indexation of titles in both areas in the same bibliography automatically increases the linguistics coverage, especially in regard to Romance linguistics. One should understand that the 1,100 to 1,200 titles are appreciably augmented by the linguistics material contained in the literature titles.

The citations appear in the annual *MLA* from a little less than one year to two years after publication date. This gap is, however, significantly reduced by the CD-ROM and online formats which are updated quarterly and monthly, respectively.

The *LLBA* also indexes over 1,000 titles a year, although the number of core journals is closer to 620-660. Some titles are just indexed once because of a pertinent article. Given the extent of the coverage, it certainly does not displace the *MLA* in the fields of general and theoretical linguistics, although it obviously occupies the preeminent place in the area of psycholinguistics and related fields.

In the applied linguistics area of language learning and acquisition, the *LLBA* may also be used more profitably than the *MLA* because of the abstracts. In the field of Romance linguistics, however, it is deficient since it does not even index the dozen or so core journals in the field. Even though a quarterly, the *LLBA* is not appreciably more current than the annual *MLA*. Its citations appear anywhere from three months to two years after date of publication.

The other two major indexes, *BLL* and *SL (Sciences du langage)*, do not pose any great competition for the *MLA* in the number of periodicals indexed. *BLL* indexes some 800 titles and *SL* some 500, although it claims to cover twice as many. Since *BLL* does not cover all languages but concentrates on general and theoretical linguistics and Romance, English, and Germanic languages, it is, to my mind, the index which could offer the most competition to *MLA*. The number of titles indexed, approximately 800, is quite high while the *MLA* indexes some 1,100 to 1,200 titles covering all modern languages. As the issue deadline for the previous year is April 9 of the following year, the timeliness of the citations is also something in its favor, as the citations would not normally be more than a year old. Another factor in favor of the *MLA* is that while *BLL* is online, it appears to be expensive, DM110 per connect hour and DM1 per full record printed offline (*Computer-Readable Databases*, 6th ed., 1990).

The general conclusion that one must draw from the preceding overview of the major indexes in linguistics is that the *MLA Bibliography* retains a central and prominent place. In none of the factors studied did it fall shorter than the other indexes in the extent of coverage and number of entries, save for the special case of *BLY*. Its availability on CD-ROM greatly contributes to its overall effectiveness and practicality, while the fact that it also indexes literature periodicals to its research value in the field of general and theoretical linguistics and in Romance linguistics.

METHODOLOGY

Twenty citations were chosen at random from the 1988 HISPANIC AMERICAN PERIODICAL INDEX using the following subject headings:
LINGUISTICS, SOCIOLINGUISTICS, and SPANISH LANGUAGE
I chose articles about Spanish-speaking Latin American countries that were five pages or more, regardless of language. Three were in English and seventeen were in Spanish.

Since HAPI is generally accepted as the standard, authoritative reference for leading Latin American periodicals in all major disciplines of the social sciences and humanities, I chose it as my touchstone source. Then I selected twenty articles from it to compare with four other sources (BIBLIOGRAPHIE LINGUISTIQUE, LLBA, MLA BIBLIOGRAPHY, and ROMANISCHE BIBLIOGRAPHIE) for extent of coverage in this area.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE LINGUISTIQUE*

The search was conducted using the name index. For compounded surnames both parts were searched. The years searched were 1987, 1988 and 1989 (published in 1988, 1989 and 1991 respectively).

LLBA*

I searched the author index, searching both parts of compounded surnames for the years 1987, 1988 and 1989 (published in 1988, 1989 and 1990 respectively).

MLA BIBLIOGRAPHY

I searched the twenty citations in the CD-ROM version of the MLA Bibliography, which covers from Jan. 1981 to the present.

ROMANISCHE BIBLIOGRAPHIE*

The search was more arduous since there is no name index. So each entry was searched by author on the "Amerikanisches Spanisch" section for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 (published in 1988, 1989 and 1990 respectively).

*For these three sources the search was done manually. To allow for any lag time between submission of the articles to the bibliographies and the actual publication date, I used the last three available years of each tool.

FINDINGS

BIBLIOGRAPHIE LINGUISTIQUE.....	8 out of 20 = 40%
LLBA.....	9 out of 20 = 45%
MLA BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	13 out of 20 = 60%
ROMANISCHE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.....	8 out of 20 = 40%

The MLA BIBLIOGRAPHY had the best comparative coverage of the HAPI citations. It must be noted, however, that the high hit rate could be attributed to my having used the MLA BIBLIOGRAPHY on compact disc, which allows for an enhanced searching of the index.

Surprisingly, the BIBLIOGRAPHIE LINGUISTIQUE's coverage was lower than LLBA's and the same as the ROMANISCHE BIBLIOGRAPHIE's.

A list of the citations used for this comparative study follows. (I have indicated where the citations were found in the four bibliographies.)

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HAPI CITATIONS

Aiello Fernandez, Antonio J. et al. Los tiempos verbales del modo subjuntivo en el español actual de Cuba. ISLAS no. 87 (May-Aug 87), 143-154.

BL no LLBA yes MLA no RB no

Alfaro Echeverría, Luis et al. Observaciones sobre el léxico de la industria azucarera en la región central de Cuba. ISLAS, no. 86 (Jan-Apr 87), 70-76.

BL no LLBA no MLA yes RB no

Carrera de la Red, Avalina. Conciencia lingüística del broncese. THESAURUS, v. 43 no. 1 (Jan-Apr 88), 121-132

BL yes LLBA no MLA yes RB no

Castro, Donald S. Lunfardo. The language of the disenfranchised as a source for Argentine social history. PCCCLAS PROCEEDINGS, v.14, no. 2 (Fall 87), 105-116.

BL no LLBA no MLA no RB no

Costa Sanchez, Manuel. Observaciones sobre la realización de la "N" como velar en la región central de Cuba. ISLAS, no. 86 (Jan-Apr 87), 77-91.

BL no LLBA no MLA no RB no

Figueroa Lorza, Jennie. Connotaciones socio-económicas en las respuestas del léxico de la alimentación (ALEC). THESAURUS, v. 42, no.3 (Sep-Dec 87), 647-673.

BL yes LLBA no MLA yes RB yes

Garza Cuaron, Beatriz. La herencia filológica de Pedro Henríquez Ureña en el Colegio de México. REVISTA IBEROAMERICA v. 54, no. 142 (Jan-Mar 88), 321-330.

BL no LLBA no MLA yes RB no

Granda, German de. Los escalvos del Choco: su procedencia africana (siglo XVIII) y su posible incidencia lingüistica en el español del area. THESAURUS, v. 43, no. 1 (Jan-Apr 88), 65-80.

BL no LLBA no MLA yes RB yes

Malkiel, Yakov. La teoría de la sibilantes propuesta por Rufino José Cuervo: noventa anos de discusiones. NUEVA REVISTA DE FILOLOGIA HISPANICA. V. 35, NO. 1 (1987), 5-36.

BL yes LLBA yes MLA yes RB no

Maynez Vidal, Pilar & Nilda Ojeda Apodo. Supervivencia de vocablos nahuas en el léxico gastronómico de la ciudad de México. ANUARIO DE LETRAS, v. 25 (1987), 157-199..

BL no LLBA no MLA no RB no

Perl, Mathias. Rasgos poscriollos léxicos en el lenguaje coloquial cubano. THESAURUS, v. 43, no. 1 (Jan-Apr 88), 47-64.

BL yes LLBA yes MLA yes RB yes

Schroten, Jan. Gramática generativa y gramática estructural en el análisis sintático de las clausulas relativas en el español. NUEVA REVISTA DE FILOLOGIA HISPANICA. v 35, no 1 (1987), 379-384.

BL yes LLBA yes MLA yes RB no

Schumann Galvez, Otto. Préstamos del nahuatl al español hablado en el sur de Guatemala. ANUARIO DE LETRAS, v. 25, (1987), 37-110.

BL no LLBA no MLA no RB yes

Sole, Yolanda Russinovich. El porteño ante los acentos extranjeros en su medio. THESAURUS, v. 42, no. 2 (May-Aug 87), 285-319.

BL yes LLBA yes MLA yes RB yes

Tejera, Maria Josefina. Los testimonios como elementos básicos del *DICCIONARIO DE VENEZOLANISMOS*. THESAURUS, v. 42, no. 2 (May-Aug 87), 401-409.

BL no LLBA yes MLA yes RB yes

Tello, Jaime. Anglicismos en el habla venezolana. REVISTA NACIONAL DE CULTURA, v.48, no. 266 (Jul-Sep 87), 191-200.

BL no LLBA no MLA no RB no

Torres Marin, Manuel. El vocabulario marítimo de Pedro de Valdivia. BOLETIN DE LA ACADEMIA CHILENA DE LA HISTORIA. v. 54, no. 98 (1987), 313-325

BL no LLBA no MLA no RB no

Uber, Diane Ringer. Clitic usage in New York and the Caribbean. HISPANIA, v. 71, no. 2 (May 88), 385-391.

BL yes LLBA yes MLA yes RB yes

Valdes Bernal, Sergio. Las lenguas indoamericanas y el español hablado en Cuba. AMERICA INDIGENA, v. 48, no. 2 (Apr-Jun 88), 403-417.

BL no LLBA no MLA yes RB no

Westmoreland, Maurice. The distribution and the use of the present perfect and the past perfect forms in American Spanish. HISPANIA v. 71, no.2 (May 88), 379-384

BL no LLBA yes MLA yes RB yes

Zavala, Silvio Arturo. Excursión por el *DICCIONARIO DE LA ACADEMIA DE LA LENGUA* con motivo del V centenario del descubrimiento. de América. NUEVA REVISTA DE FILOLOGIA HISPANICA, v.35, no. 1 (1987), 265-280.

BL yes LLBA yes MLA yes RB no

Journal Information
(1989 HAPI)

ANUARIO DE LETRAS (Mexico)
Mexico (City). Universidad Nacional. Facultad de Filosofia y Letras. Anuario de Letras
Ciudad de la Investigación en Humanidades
Circuito Mario de la Cueva
Cuidad Universitaria
04510 México, D.F., México
ISSN: 0185-1373

AMERICA INDIGENA
Instituto Indigenista Interamericano
Avenida Insurgentes Sur No. 1690
Colonia Florida
01030 México, D.F., México
ISSN: 0185-1179

BOLETIN DE LA ACADEMIA CHILENA DE LA HISTORIA
Academia Chilena de la Historia
Clasificador 245-Correo Central
Santiago, Chile
ISSN: 0716-5439

HISPANIA
James R. Chatham
Mississippi State University
Lee Hall 218
P.O.Box 6349
Mississippi State, Mississiippi 39762-6349
ISSN: 0018-2133

ISLAS (Cuba)
Empresa "Ediciones Cubanas"
Vice-Dirección de Exportación
Apartado 605
La Habana 1, Cuba
ISSN: 0047-1542

NUEVA REVISTA DE FILOLOGIA HISPANICA
El Colegio de México
Camino al Ajusco No. 20
Colonia Pedregal de Santa Teresa
10740 México, D.F., México
ISSN: 0185-0121

PCCLAS PROCEEDINGS (Proceedings of the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies, Superseded in 1988 by *REVIEW OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES*)
San Diego State University Press
San Diego State University
San Diego , California 92182
ISSN 0190-2229

REVISTA IBEROAMERICANA
Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana
Erika Arredondo
1312 C.L.
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260
ISSN: 0034-9631

REVISTA NACIONAL DE CULTURA (Venezuela)
Consejo Nacional de la Cultura
Instituto Nacional de Cultura y Bellas Artes
Apartado Postal 50995
Caracas, Venezuela
ISBN: 0035-0230

THESAURUS
Thesuarus; Boletín del Instituto Caro y Cuervo
Instituto Caro y Cuervo
Apartado Aereo 51502
Bogotá, Colombia
ISSN: 0040-604X

ACRL/MLA International Bibliographic Overlap Study

A Comparative Study of the Major Bibliographies/Indexes in Slavic Linguistics

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Purpose

This scope and overlap study is intended to identify subject areas in which the *MLA Bibliography* duplicates bibliographic coverage in Slavic linguistics provided by other, similar, reference sources. It also tries to find areas which are not adequately covered in the *Bibliography*. This analysis of the indexing of articles and monographs on Slavic linguistics focuses on foreign as well as domestic indexes. The following indexes and bibliographies, judged to be the most representative in the field, are compared:

1. ***Novaia Sovetskaia Literatura po Obshchestvennym Naukam: bibliograficheskii ukazatel: IAzykoznanie***, 1990: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut nauchnoi informatsii po obshchestvennym naukam. (In the included table, please find as NSL)

2. ***Linguistics Bibliography for the Year/ Bibliographie de l'année.*** Ed Mark Jause and Sijmin Tol. Dordrecht: Kluver, 1990, lxxvi, 1,089p. (BY)

3. ***1989 MLA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures.*** New York: Modern Language Association of America. 1921- (MLA)

4. ***European Bibliography of Soviet, East European and Slavonic Studies = Bibliographie Europeenne des Travaux sur l'URSS et l'Europe de l'Est = Europaische Bibliographie zur Osteuropaforschung.*** Paris: Editions de l'ecole des hautes etudes en sciences sociales. Institut d'etudes Slaves, 1986. (EBS)

Other indexes that partially cover the subject of Slavic linguistics have been included in this study in order to examine their relevant subject coverage with the *MLA Bibliography*. Because of their limited number of entries devoted to Slavic linguistics, their comparison

with the *MLA BIibliography* has not been included in the same quantitative manner as with the major sources.

1. ***Bibliographic Guide to Soviet and East European Studies***. Boston: G. K. Hall

2. ***Year's Work in Modern Language Studies***. London, Oxford University. Pr., 1931-[v. 1] Annual.

3. ***The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies for 1988.*** Comp. and ed. by Barbara L. Dash and Zbigniew Kantorosinski. Prepared at the Library of Congress for The American Association for he Advancement of Slavic Studies. Stanford, California, 1990. xxi, 295p.

Points of comparison

The points of comparison include scope, periodicity, timeliness, formats, bibliographic entry, abstract, languages, indexes, titles, structure, reviews, electronic format, and other considerations, such as tables.

The four major sources are also studied in a comparative chart of journal titles indexed by each of these bibliographies. This chart shows the actual coverage with every citation counted and should indicate the overlap with the *MLA.Bibliography*. The standard deviation shows the actual distribution of the journal coverage for each of the bibliographies. Unfortunately, the years of publication are not exactly the same, because some of the bibliographies were not available for the same year.

***Novaia Sovetskaia Literatura po Obshchestvennym Naukam: bibliograficheskii ukazatel: IAzykoznanie**, 1990: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut nauchnoi informatsii po obshchestvennym naukam:*

1. Scope: *The Bibliography* covers linguistics materials published in the USSR.
2. Periodicity: Monthly.

3. Timeliness: The 1990 issues list material primarily published in 1988 and 1989.

4. Formats: Includes monographs, journal articles, and research and government reports.

5. Bibliographical entry: Each entry is numbered. When a book has just a few chapters that apply to the Slavic and East European field, only those chapters are listed, and the full title of the book is provided in the entry. All entries are in numerical order from 1 to 7039.

6. Abstract: The *Bibliography* does not provide abstracts or annotations.

7. Languages: Russian, as it indexes only material published in the Soviet Union. The subject headings and the table of contents are also in English.

8. Indexes: The index at the end of each issue of the *Bibliography* contains authors, editors, and compilers. There is also a subject index at the end of each volume.
Both the journal and monograph titles are also listed at the end of each issue.

10. Structure: Every issue contains the following divisions: Collections of Articles, History and present state of Linguistics, Scientific societies, meeting, congresses, conferences, symposia on linguistics, International cooperation in linguistics, general linguistics, Applied linguistics, languages, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, Bibliographic and Reference publications, Manuscripts deposited in the Institut of Scientific Information on social science, Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

11. Reviews: none

12. Electronic format: Not available in electronic format.

13. Other considerations:

The following table shows the coverage for Slavic linguistics and the number of entries from issues 7-12 of year 1990, regardless of the actual date of publication.

issue:	7	8	9	10	11	12
entries	634	642	743	731	549	460
entries in Slavic linguistics	135	128	169	196	160	126
%	21	20	23	27	29	27
articles from journals	87	88	134	159	115	104
%	64	69	79	81	72	83
monographs	48	40	35	37	45	22
%	36	31	21	19	28	17

Breakdown of languages with the number of entries. (j=journal; m=monograph)

issue	7		8		9		10		11		12	
language	j	m	j	m	j	m	j	m	j	m	j	m
Balto-Slavic	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slavic	1	2	2	1	4	2	1	1	0	2	5	1
Old Slavic	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
East Slavic	1	3	1	1	0	0	5	0	2	1	13	2
Russian	66	38	42	33	106	27	140	29	93	38	67	13
Belorussian	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	10	2	5	2
Ukrainian	5	3	37	1	14	2	5	4	6	1	11	1
South Slavic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgarian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Serbo-Croation	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Slavic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polish	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovak	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

List of monographs cited from *Novaia sovetskaia literatura po obshchestvennym naukam.IAzykoznaniie* nos. 7.-12, 1990. The number indicates how many times the monograph was cited. None of these monographs were found in the *MLA Bibliography*.

Monographs :

Aspekty grammaticheskikh issledovanii po russkom iazyku 15
Derivatografiia i derivatsionaia leksikografiia 6
Derivatsionnye tipy i gnezda v sinkhronii i diakhronii 4
Dialektnoe slovov v leksiko-sistemnom aspekte 14
Elementy iazyka i ikh upotrebleniie v rechi 7
Edinitsy iazyka i ikh funktsionirovanie 3
Funktsionalnaia semantika: struktura znacheniia i pragmatika 5
Funkttsionirovanie iazykovykh edinits i kategorii v sinkhronoo i diakhronii 21
Innostrannye iazyki. Zarubezhnaia literatura 2
Istoriia vyrazheniia 2
Issledovaniia po sopostavitel'nomu iazykoznaniiu i leksikologii 4
Istoricheskaia aktsentologiia i sranitel'no-istoricheskii metod 4
Mezhurovnevye sviazy v sisteme iazyka 7
Pitannia tekstologii gozhovtneva ta padianskaia literatura 5
Poetika publitsistiki 10
Problemy khudozhestvennogo myshleniia i istoriko-literaturnyi protsess 4
Problemy onomastiki i semantologii 2
Rechevye priemy i oshibki: tipologiia, gerivatsiia i funktsionirovanie11
Russkii iazyk: literatura v odshchenii narodov mira: problemy funktsionirovaniia i prepodavaniia 11
Russkii iazyk v usloviiakh belorussko-russkogo dvuiazychiia 10
Semasiolohiia i slovotvir 34
Semanticheskie aspekty sintaksisa 2
Semanticheskaia struktura teksta i ee komponenty 2
Semantiko-stilisticheskie issledovaniia 14
Sinkhronicheskii i diakhronicheskii analyz iazykovykh edinits russkogo iazyku 32
Smyslovye i pragmaticheskie kharakteristiki teksta i ego edinits 2
Strukturno-semanticheskie i prikladnye issledovaniia 2
Tekst: problemy izucheniia i obycheniia 8
Voprosy grammatiki 2
Voprosy slovoobrazovaniia i nominativnoi derivatsii v slavianskikh iazykakh 36

Vzaimodeistvie zhanrov khudozhestvennykh napravlenii i traditsii v russkoi dramaturgii xviii-xix vekov 3

Linguistics Bibliography for the Year/ Bibliographie de l'année. Ed Mark Jause and Sijmin Tol. Dordrecht: Kluver, 1990, lxxvi, 1,089p.

1. Scope: Published by the Permanent International Committee of Linguistics. A major bibliography, comprehensive in scope, listing periodical articles and monographs.

2. Periodicity: Annual.

3. Timeliness: Appears from two to four years after year of publication. Publications already listed in a previous Bibliography year may appear again if it has been reviewed during that current year.

4. Formats: Lists monographs of all types (books by a single author, collected works, Festschriften, and proceedings). Coverage of periodical literature is exhaustive. Some dissertations are also included.

5. Bibliographical entry: Materials are grouped under large classes, with subdivisions, e.g. General linguistics: Indo-European, Asiatic and Mediterranean, Finno-Urgian, etc. The *Linguistics Bibliography* provides full bibliographical description with each numbered entry. Each entry includes the author's name, title of work, or the serial's abbreviated title, volume, year and page, and the series. A list of abbreviated serials' titles is given in full at the front.

6. Abstract: Short annotations are added to the bibliographical entry without lengthy descriptive or critical abstracts.

7. Languages: The Bibliography is published in both English and French. All languages are included.

8. Indexes: An author's index is provided. Writers of book reviews are not included in the name index.
The arrangement of the multiple entries compensates for the absence of a subject index.

9. Titles: The 1987 volume lists 19,352 numerical entries. The index, for both periodicals and monographic series, lists approximately 1,185 titles. About 80% of these are periodicals. Under the Slavic languages and linguistics section, one can find 3,711

entries. Subdivisions of this section have the following number of entries: Slavic Languages - General (260), South Slavic languages (23), Old Slavic languages (119), Bulgarian (454), Macedonian (57), Serbo-Croatian (390), Slovenian (76), Czech (337), Slovak (241), Polish (686), East Slavic languages - General (30), Old Russian (69), Russian (725), Ukrainian (117), White-Russian (52).

10. Structure: The entries are in numerical order which facilitates the use of this tool. General works can be found in the first section of the *Bibliography*, for example bibliographies, organizations, reviews of periodicals, proceedings of congresses, Festschriften, and miscellanies.
General linguistics and related disciplines are presented in the second section.
The remaining sections present specific language groups (Indo-European languages, etc.).
This table of contents serves as a subject access.

11. Reviews: When a review is cited, the reference is accompanied by a short title of the work that was already cited in full in a previous *Bibliography*.

12. Electronic format: Not available in electronic format.

13. Other considerations: Cross references are made by the sole mention of the number of the principal entry.

1989 MLA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures. New York: Modern Language Association of America. 1921-

1. Scope: Covers journals and selective monographs about modern languages, literatures, folklore, and linguistics.

2. Periodicity: The *Bibliography* is published annually in 5 volumes.

3. Timeliness: Appears two years after the date of publications indexed.

4. Bibliographical entry: Each item is entered only once in its most appropriate classification.

5. Abstract: Does not provide abstracts.

6. Languages: There are no restrictions concerning either the place of origin or publication of the original language.

7. Indexes: Full author and subject indexes.

The Bibliography uses the Contextual Indexing. The classified sequence and the subject index both depend on subject analysis of cited documents. A thesaurus is used to standardize and control the terms used in the Bibliography. Additional access through other relevant subjects is provided in the subject index. This index also contains all cross-references in the classified listing.

9. Titles: Includes journal articles, books, collected works, Festschriften, and dissertations. It excludes book reviews. The 1989 edition has 1,354 entries for Slavic linguistics. Subdivisions of this section have these numbers of entries: Slavic languages (61), Church Slavonic languages (23), East Slavic languages (5), Belorussian language (94), Russian language (457), Ukrainian language (1), South Slavic language (8), Bulgarian Language (161), Macedonian language (9), Serbo-Croatian (43), Croatian language (54), Serbian language (13), Slovenian language (112), West Slavic language (4), Czech language (74), Polabian language (1), Polish language (164), Slovak language (82).

10. Structure: In the classified arrangement, general items precede specific ones: general titles on literature, language, or folklore in general are listed before documents limited to particular literatures, languages, or regions; documents on genres used by many authors precede documents on individual authors.

11. Reviews: Contains.

12. Electronic format: It is available through Silver Platter and and Wilsonline on CD-ROM. Also available on-line.

European Bibliography of Soviet, East European and Slavonic Studies = Bibliographie Europeenne des Travaux sur l'URSS et l'Europe de l'Est = Europaische Bibliographie zur Osteuropaforschung. Paris: Editions de l'ecole des hautes etudes en sciences sociales. Institut d'etudes Slaves, 1986.

1. Scope: This *Bibliography* is produced through the cooperation of seven European countries: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, the German Federal Republic, Great Britain and the Netherlands.
Its aim is to include works on the social sciences, literature, the arts and linguistics published in those countries on the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.

2.. Periodicity: Annual.

3. Timeliness: The 1986 volume is the latest volume published.

4. Formats: It comprises monographs, journal articles, and book reviews, published in each of the cooperating countries either in the language of these countries or in the language of the subject area.

5. Bibliographical entry: Within each section entries are arranged in classified order, the main division being:
1. General and Reference Works
2. Geography, Description and Travel
3. Biography and Memoires
4. History
5. Economy
6. Law
7. Politics
8. Nationalities and Minorities
9. International Relations
10 Social Problems
11. Culture, Literature and the Arts
12. Linguistics

Each classification number is related to the corresponding number in other parts of the *Bibliography*. This provides the opportunity to consult the *Bibliography* by subject across a range of countries. Numbers at the end of each section refer to related entries classified elsewhere.
Within each section entries are arranged alphabetically. Asterisked entries denote book reviews, published in 1986, of books which appeared before that date.

6. Abstract: The *Bibliography* does not provide any abstracts or annotations. At the end of each chapter are *see also* references to other similar subjects.

7. Languages: The introduction is in French, English and German; the table of contents in English and the subject headings in French, English and German. The text of the Bibliography is in English.

8. Indexes: It has an author index as well as a subject index of topics and proper names. The journals searched are listed at the end of the Bibliography.

9. Titles: In the 1986 volume, the table of contents for both monographs and serials lists 6754 titles in both the general and subject areas. There are about 20 titles that pertain specifically to Slavic languages and linguistics.

10. Structure: The Bibliography is divided into three parts:
I. Soviet Union and Eastern Europe: the area as a whole
II. Soviet Union
III. Eastern Europe

11. Reviews: Book reviews are included.

12. Electronic format: Not available in electronic format. There is, however, a microfiche edition.

13. Other considerations:
The table indicates coverage of Slavic linguistics for each geographic region and the total number of entries for the year 1986.

Region	journal	mono-graph	fest-schrift	re-view	abbrevi ation
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	36	16	3	4	2
Soviet Union	44	57	6	18	0
Eastern Europe	2	4	2	1	0
Bulgaria	10	7	1	0	0
Czechoslovakia	3	15	0	3	0
Poland	19	21	4	1	0
Yugoslavia	13	23	4	1	0

Bibliographic Guide to Soviet and East European Studies. Boston: G. K. Hall

1. Scope: Brings together publications cataloged by The Research Libraries of the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress for thorough subject coverage.

2. Periodicity: Annual, from 1978- Issued in three volumes.

3. Timeliness: Consists of publications cataloged during the past year by The Research Libraries of the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress. The date of publication varies. (For example: 1990 edition includes material cataloged between September 1, 1989, and August 31, 1990.)

4. Formats: Includes nonbook materials as well as books and serials.

5. Bibliographical entry: Access is provided by main entry (Personal author, corporate body, names of conferences, etc.), added entries (coauthors, editors, compilers, etc.), titles, series titles, and subject headings. Full bibliographical information, including tracings, is given in the main entry, with abbreviated or condensed citations for secondary entries. Follows the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. BG provides complete LC cataloging information for each title, as well as ISBN, LC Call number, LC Card number, etc. All entries are integrated into one alphabetical sequence. There are approximately 16500 entries in the yearly three volume set. Approximately 50 entries are devoted to linguistics.

6. Abstract: Does not provide abstracts. Strictly LC bibliographic description.

7. Languages: All titles published in an East European country or the Soviet Union are included (thereby providing national bibliographic information): Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, USSR (including all the republics of Soviet Union, namely, the Armenian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Belorussian SSR, Estonian SSR, Georgian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Latvian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Moldavian SSR, RSFSR (Russian Republic), Tajic SSR, Turkmen SSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Uzbek SSR, as well as the Autonomous Republics). All titles written in the following languages are included in the Guide (thereby providing comprehensive language coverage): Russian, Polish, Church Slavonic, Czech, Slovak, Serbo-Croation, Ukrainian, Latvian, Macedonian, Bulgarian, Lithuanian, Slovenian,

Belorussian, Rumanian, Albanian, and Hungarian. All titles dealing with the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe are included (thereby providing relevant subject coverage regardless of language or country of imprint).

8. Indexes: Guide does not have a general subject index but offers easy access to subject areas.

9. Titles: There are three volumes per year. Approximately 50 titles under linguistics.

10. Structure: All entries are integrated into one alphabetical sequence. The entries are not in numerical order. The structure and the divisional arrangement make the Guide an easy tool to use. Entries on a particular topic are grouped together under a specific heading.

11. Reviews: References to book reviews for monographic titles are not provided.

11. Electronic format: The selection of titles are from MARC and NYPL tapes. Other electronic formats are not available.

Year's Work in Modern Language Studies, by a number of scholars. London, Oxford University. Pr., 1931-v. 1 Annual.

1. Scope: Sponsored by the Committee of the Modern Humanities Research Association. Covers the most important works in linguistics published for the previous year.

2. Periodicity: Annual (one volume a year).

3. Timeliness: Covers several years of publications in one composite volume.Citations appear about two years after date of publications indexed.

4. Formats: Monographs, periodicals, dissertations, Festschriften and congresses.

5. Bibliographical entry: Documentation is in the form of bibliographic essay. Each entry is included under a heading of a particular chapter followed by a brief annotation. The bibliographical description of the described entry is given in full under the "Abbreviations". The Abbreviations are given at the back of the volume and they are divided into five sections.1. Acta, Festschriften and other Collective and General Works 2. General 3. Place Names 4. Periodicals, Institutions, Publishers 5. Cyrillic Abbreviations. (The Slavic entries are given in vernacular forms).

6. Abstract: Critical and/or descriptive essays follow each entry. Each language's group is divided into several chapters covering the historical periods in a particular language and its literature. Each chapter is annotated by a specialist.

7. Languages: The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies covers the following:
I. Latin (Medieval Latin, Neo-Latin)
II. Romance (French, French Canadian, African and Caribbean), Occitian, Spanish Catalan, Portuguese, Latin-American (Spanish-American, Brazilian), Italian, Romanian, Romansh.
III. Celtic (Breton, Cornish, Irish, Scottish Gaelic)
IV. Germanic (German, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish)
V. Slavonic (Czech, Slovak, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Serbo-Croat, Bulgarian)
The index of subjects at the back of each volume includes groups in Slavic linguistics.

Each language group is divided into special chapters. These cover general and special linguistics, language studies, historical periods in language evolution and literature.

8. Indexes: Subject and name indexes. Both indexes include cross references.

9. Titles: The name index lists about 14400 authors. It is difficult to estimate the number for each of the categories (monographs and serials) and also for each language because each language differs in the scope. Some chapters are left with a note "Postponed". (for example: in the Slavonic Languages the Czech, Slovak and Polish Literatures)

10. Structure: Coverage varies: usually includes material on language and literature in Medieval Latin, etc. Concerned with developments from medieval times to the present day. Section "general linguistics" is placed in the beginning of each volume.

11. Reviews: Gives a general overview in the specific language area. Many include references to other book reviews for monographic titles.

12. Electronic format: Not available.

13. Other considerations: International coverage by a number of various scholars.

The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies for 1988. Comp. and ed. by Barbara L. Dash and Zbigniew Kantorosinski. Prepared at the Library of Congress for The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. Stanford, California, 1990. xxi, 295p.

1. Scope: *The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* includes English language publications and selected foreign language materials published in the United States or Canada. The Bibliography lists materials in the humanities and social sciences relating to the USSR, Albania, the Baltic States, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Greece, Cyprus, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

2.. Periodicity: Annual.

3. Timeliness: The 1988 volume lists, predominantly, books, journal articles, government and research reports, dissertations, and book reviews published in 1988, as well as a number of 1987 publications not included in the previous volume of the *Bibliography*.

4. Formats: Includes monographs, journal articles, research and government reports, dissertations, and book reviews.

5. Bibliographical entry: All entries are in numerical order from 1 to 7039. Slavic linguistics is covered by only 54 entries = 0.77% (34 journals and 20 monographs; of which 11 are dissertations and 4 book reviews).

6. Abstract: The *Bibliography* does not provide any abstracts or annotations but it indicates where the abstract could be found. There are *see also* references to other, similar subjects.

7. Languages: Mostly English but also Russian, Polish, German, etc.

8. Indexes: The index at the end of *Bibliography* contains authors, editors, and compilers. There is no subject index, the researcher has to look up the table of contents for the number sequence in a specific subject field.
A full list of journals is given on pages xiii to xxi. Items from less used journals have also been included, in these cases, the journal title is given in full.

9. Titles: The 1988 volume, 7039 titles of monographs and journals, in both the general and subject areas. There are about 74 titles that pertain specifically to Slavic languages and linguistics.

10. Structure: The table of contents lists the main subject categories into which entries are grouped. Within most sections, the major division is geographic. The sections on the arts, language and linguistics, literature, and science are further subdivided.

11. Reviews: The book review section at the back of the bibliography lists reviews (published mostly in 1988) of monographs that appeared in the previous volume of the Bibliography.

12. Electronic format: Not available in electronic format.

13. Other considerations: The Library of Congress transliteration system is used for original Cyrillic sources except where the author is known to favor a particular spelling or where another transliteration has become generally accepted (e.g. Dostoevsky). Decisions about transliteration have been guided by the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules 2. The use of diacritical marks has been suspended temporarily to ease adjustments in the automated production of the *Bibliography*.

Summary

1. ***Bibliographic Guide to Soviet and East European Studies***. Boston: G. K. Hall.

It is fair to say that the totality of these volumes constitute a significant American contribution to the bibliography of Russian/Soviet and East European studies. Multiple and easy approach to the items without a general subject index. Slavic linguistics is covered approximately by 50 entries.

2. ***Year's Work in Modern Language Studies*** by a number of scholars. London, Oxford University. Pr., 1931-v. 1 Annual.

The entries are not arranged in numerical order. The subject and name index makes it very easy to use but the actual arrangement of the chapters is not very clear. The editors compare or describe works in bibliographical essays. It is sometimes difficult to tell whether an item is for a journal article or a book in a series, since the series might have an acronym that looks like a journal abbreviation. Some references are made to pages within a journal by author, but the title of the article is not given. The intended audience probably is researchers, scholars, and graduate students.

3. ***Linguistics Bibliography for the Year/ Bibliographie de l'année***. Ed Mark Jause and Sijmin Tol. Dordrecht: Kluver, 1990, lxxvi, 1,089p.

The *Linguistics Bibliography* is an annual compilation of books and articles published on language and linguistics. It is a comprehensive and useful tool and a major contribution to the field of linguistics. Books, book articles, and articles from periodicals are the most frequently listed materials. It lacks a subject index but the table of contents can serve as a supplement in searching. It is not available in electronic format. As regards Slavic linguistics, the *Bibliography* covers the highest number of publications issued during the last two to three years. It is the closest resource to the *MLA Bibliography* in its scope and coverage.

4. ***1989 MLA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures***. New York: Modern Language Association of America. 1921-

Together with the *Linguistics Bibliography for the Year*, *MLA Bibliography* is the most comprehensive of the sources in Slavic linguistics. Because of its availability in computerized version, it has unique value both for the student and researcher. It is also the most up to date resource in its CD-ROM version. The MLA Bibliography coverage of journals compares favorably with the lists of journals indexed by other ongoing indexes, especially in terms of foreign periodicals. As we will see from the journal chart comparison, the *Linguistics Bibliography for the Year* indexes twice as many journals as MLA . The *Linguistics Bibliography for the Year* also references 165 journals which were not indexed by the *MLA Bibliography* and the latter references only 60 journals which were not indexed by BY. The MLA and the *Linguistics Bibliography for the Year* included the same citation 41 times.

Another weakness of the *MLA Bibliography* seems to be its percentage of non-journal materials. There are not as many references to monographs as in the Russian bibliography (*Novaia Sovetskaia Literatura po Obshchestvennym Naukam: bibliograficheskii ukazatel: IAzykoznanie)*. The *Linguistics Bibliography for the Year* appears to be more adequate than the *MLA Bibliography* in providing access to works in West Slavic languages.

5. ***The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies for 1988.*** Comp. and ed. by Barbara L. Dash and Zbigniew Kantorosinski. Prepared at the Library of Congress for The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. Stanford, California, 1990. xxi, 295p.

The *Bibliography* is a comprehensive and important tool reflecting English language publications and selected foreign language materials published in the United States or Canada. For European publications the reader is advised to consult the *European Bibliography of Soviet, East European, and Slavonic Studies*.

The absence of the subject index can be an obstacle in searching. The subject classification of the table of contents makes the subject approach easier.

The citation of materials can appear as late as three years after publication. It is not available in electronic format and has a limited number of Slavic linguistic items.

6. ***Novaia Sovetskaia Literatura po Obshchestvennym Naukam: bibliograficheskii ukazatel: IAzykoznanie***, 1990: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut nauchnoi informatsii po obshchestvennym naukam.

The *Bibliography* is a comprehensive and important tool reflecting Russian language publications on foreign language materials published in the USSR.
The subject index and table of contents in Russian and English provide a comprehensive access to the Bibliography. The numbering of the subject and author indexes make the subject approach easier.
The documentation of the materials can appear as late as two years after publication. Not available in electronic format.

7. ***European Bibliography of Soviet, East European and Slavonic Studies = Bibliographie Europeenne des Travaux sur l'URSS et l'Europe de l'Est = Europaische Bibliographie zur Osteuropaforschung.*** Paris: Editions de l'ecole des hautes etudes en sciences sociales. Institut d'etudes Slaves, 1986.

The *Bibliography* is a comprehensive and important tool reflecting Slavic studies publications and other selected foreign language materials published in Western Europe. For publications in the United States and Canada on this area of study the reader is advised to consult the *American Bibliography of Soviet, East European, and Slavonic Studies*.
The citation of the materials can appear as late as six years after publication. Not available in electronic format but available in microfiche. Limited number of Slavic linguistic items.

COMPARATIVE CHART

Journal Title	NSL	BY	MLA	EBS	TOTAL
Acta Philologica. Warszawa		3			3
Acta Universitatis Lodziensis. Lodz.		1			1
Acta Universitatis Palackianae Olomucensis. Rusky Jazyk. Praha		4			4
Akhboroti Akademiiai fankhoi RSS Tochikistom	2				2
American Book Collector		10			10
American Speech. A Quarterly of Linguistics Usage		1			1
Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Sklodowska. Sectio F		4			4
Anzeiger für slavische Philologie. Wiesbaden.		1		13	14
Balgarski ezik. Sofija		95	78		173
Baltistica		6	2		8
Balto-slavianskie issledovaniia. Moskva	2	2			4
Banber Erevani hamalsarani/Vestnik Erevanskogo universiteta		1			1
Beitrage zur Namenforschung. Neue Folge. Heidelberg.		1			1
Belaruskaia lingvistyka	8	23	53		84
Biuletyn Polskiego Towarzystwa Jezykoznawczego. Wroclaw		6			6
Bolgarskaia rusistika. Sofija		13			13
Bulletin de la Societe de Linguistique de Paris.		2		6	8
Bulletin ruskeho jazyka a literatury. Praha		1			1
Cahiers Balkanique. Paris		8		1	9
Cahiers de l'Institut du Moyen-Age Grec et Latin. Copenhague		1			1
Cahiers de Poetique comparée				1	1
Cahiers du Monde Russe et Sovietique			1		1
Cahiers Ferdinand de Saussure. Geneve		1		1	2
Cakavska ric			12		12
Canadian American Slavic Studies			1		1
Canadian Slavonic Papers		2			2
Casopis Matice moravske. Brno		1			1
Casopis pro moderni filologii. Praha		1			1
Celovski zvon				1	1
Cercetari de Lingvistica			1		1
Ceska literatura. Praha		4			4
Ceskoslovenska informatika. Praha		1			1
Ceskoslovenska rusistika. Praha		19	11		30
Cesky jazyk a literatura. Praha		17			17
Cesky lid. Praha		1			1
Cizi jazyky v skole. Praha		1			1
CLS Papers of the Annual meeting of the Chicago Ling. Society		1			1
Comparative Literature Studies			4		4
Daugava - Zhurnal soiuza Sovetskikh pisatelei Latvii			1		1
Dialogy			1	1	2
Die Slavischen Sprachen. München		7		4	11
Die Sprache. Heidelberg		1		1	2
Die Welt der Slawen. München		12	4	10	26
Dissertation Abstracts International			9		9
Duklja. Presov. Czechoslovakia			1		1
Essais sur le Discours sovietique				4	4
Essays in Poetics			1		1
Ethnologia Slavica			1		1
Etimologija		1	11		12
Ezik i literatura. Sofija		36			36
Filologicheskie nauki			8		8
Filologicke studie. Universita Karlova. Praha		1			1
Filologija		1			1
Finnisch-urgische Mitteilungen. Hamburg		1			1

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COMPARATIVE CHART

Folia Linguistica. Acta Universitatis Lodziensis.		8			8
Folia Linguistica. The Hague.		1			1
General Linguistics. University Park. PA		2	1		3
Gengo Kenkyu. Tokyo		1			1
Georgetown University Round Table on Language and Linguistics			2		2
Glas Korotana				2	2
Glazer linguistische Studien. Graz.		2			2
Govor/Speech. Casopis za fonetiku. Zagreb2					0
Gutenberg-Jahrbuch			1		1
Harvard Ukrainian Studies. Cambridge, MA		2			2
Historische Sprachforschung/Historical Linguistics			1		1
Hrvatska revija				2	2
Indogermanische Forschungen			1	1	2
International Journal of Slavic Linguistics and Poetics		18	14		32
Izv. Sev.-Kavk. nauch tsentra vyssh. shk. Obshchestv. nauki	3				3
Izvestiia Akademii Nauk SSSR. Seriia Literatury i lAzyka		3	6		9
Izvestiia Akademii Nauk Turkmenskoi SSR. Ser. Obschestv. Nauk.			3		3
Jazykovedne aktuality. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Praha		28			28
Jazykovedny casopis. Bratislava			10		10
Jezik: Casopis za Kulturu Hrvatskoga Knjizevnog Jezika. Zagreb		3	21		24
Jezyk Polski. Krakow.		57			57
JIS			5		5
Journal of Memory and Language			3		3
Journal of Russian Studies			1	1	2
Juznoslovenski filolog. Beograd		10			10
Kalbotyra. Vilnius		11			11
Kirilo-Metodievski studii. Sofija		2			2
Kontekst	2				2
Korosko mladje				1	1
Kritikon Litterarum. Darmstadt		5			5
Kultura				1	1
Kultura slova. Bratislava		62			62
Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny Warszawa			6		6
Kwartalnik Opolski. Opole		1			1
L'enseignement de russe. Paris		1			1
La Linguistique				1	1
Language in Society. New York/Cambridge		1			1
Language Problems and Language Planning. Austin, TX		1			1
Language. Journal of the Linguistic Society of America. Baltimore		1			1
Languages				1	1
Le Francais dans le Monde			1		1
Le Francais Moderne Revue de Linguistique Francais			3		3
Le Langage et l'Homme			2	1	3
Letopis Instituta za serbski ludospyt. Budysin		20			20
Lexicographica. Tubingen		1			1
Lietuviu Kalbotyros Klausimai			4		4
Lingua Posnaniensis. Poznan		7			7
Linguistica Silesiana. Katowice		2			2
Linguistica. Ljubjana.		1	1		2
Linguistics Inquiry			1		1
Linguistics. Berlin		3			3
Linguistics: An Interdisciplinary Journal of the Lang. Sciences			2		2
Linguistische Berichte				1	1
Listy filologicke. Praha		7	8		15
Literatura Ludowa. Warszawa/Wroclaw		1			1
Literaturen Front. Sofija			4		4

COMPARATIVE CHART

Lodzkie Towarzystwo Naukowe. Lodz		37			37
Lubelskie Materialy Neofilologiczne. Lublin		3			3
Magyar Fonetikai Fuzetek. Budapest		2			2
Magyar Nyely. Budapest		3			3
Makedonski jazik. Skopje		33			33
Mediterranean Language Review			1		1
Medium				1	1
Mitteilungen des bulgarischen Forschungsinstitutes				5	5
Mitteilungen für Lehrer slawischer Fremdsprachen				4	4
Monovoznavstvo	31	54	47		132
Mostovi			1		1
Mots				1	1
Müncher Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft				2	2
Muttersprache. Wiesbaden		1			1
Namenkundliche Informationen. Leipzig		24			24
Namm och Bygd. Uppsala		2	1		3
Narodna Tvorchist ta Etnohrafiia			1		1
Nas jezik. Nova serija. Beograd		4			4
Nase rec. Praha		43	26		69
Natural Language and Linguistics Theory		1	4		5
Nauch. dokl. vyssh. shk. filol. nauki	20				20
New Zealand Journal of French Studies			1		1
Neylvtudomanyi Kozlemenyek. Budapest		1			1
Nove obzory. Kosice		1			1
NTI/VINITI ser. 2 Informatsionnye protsessy i systemy	2				2
Nuchne doklady vyssej skoly. Moskva		17			17
Obdobja. Ljubljana		10			10
Obshcheslavianskii lingvisticheskii atlas. Moskva		27			27
Oktiabr			1		1
Onoma		7			7
Onomastica Jugoslavica. Zagreb		34	14		48
Onomasticky zpravodaj Ceskoslovenske akademie ved. Praha		28			28
Onomata		2	6		8
Orbis Litterarum			2		2
Orientalia Christiana Periodica. Roma		1			1
Orientalische Namenforschung. Salzburg		1			1
Österreichischer Osthefte				2	2
Oxford Slavonic Papers. London		2		1	3
Palaeobulgarica. Sofija		31			31
Pamietnik Slowianski		4			4
Patma-banasirakan handes. Erevan		1			1
Phonology. Cambridge		1			1
Polonica		13			13
Polska Akademia Nauk. Wroclaw		11			11
Polymia	3				3
Poradnik jezykowy. Warszawa		55	50		105
Prace jezykoznawce . Polska Akademia Nauk.		2			2
Prace Jezykoznawce. Katowice		22			22
Prace Komisji Naukowych. Katowice		1			1
Prace Naukowe Uniwersytetu Slaskiego w Katowicach		31			31
Prace z dejin slavistiki. Praha		5			5
Prapor	2				2
Prilozi proucavaniu jezika. Novi Sad		12	12		24
Primerjalna Knjizevnost			1		1
Problemy slovjanoznavstva. Lviv.		10			10
Problemy sovremeeogo pushkinove deniia	2				2

COMPARATIVE CHART

Problemy strukturnoi linguistiki. Moskava		21			21
Przeglad Humanistyczny. Warszawa		9			9
Radianske Literaturoznavstvo. Kiev			1		1
Radovi zavoda za slavensku filologiju. Zagreb.		4	9		13
Radovi. Zadar		1			1
Rasprave Instituta za Jezik Jugoslavenske Akademije Znanosti...		9			9
Recueil linguistique. Bratislava		15			15
Review of General Semantics			1		1
Revue de Linguistique romane				1	1
Revue de Phonetique Appliquee			1		1
Revue des Etudes Sud-Est Europeennees. Bucarest		1			1
Revues des Etudes Slaves. Paris		3		4	7
Ricerche Slavistische. Roma		2			2
Rivista di Linguistica. Torino		1			1
Rocznik Naukowo-Dydaktyczny. Rzeszow		7			7
Rocznik Slawistyczny			6		6
Rodna rec. Sofija		1			1
Rodoliubie			1		1
Romanica Wratislaviensia. Wroclaw		2			2
Romanistisches Jahrbuch. Hamburg		1		1	2
Romboid. Literatura, teoria, kritika. Bratislava		7			7
Rossiaca Olomucensia. Olomouc		3			3
Rozprawy Komisji Jezykowej			65		65
Rusky jazyk. Praha		11			11
Russian Language Journal. East Lansing, MI		4	8		12
Russian Linguistics. Dordrecht		32			32
Russian Linguistics: Intern. Journal for the Study of the Rus. Lan.			16		16
Russian literature				1	1
Russian, Croatian, Serbian, Czech, Slovak, Polish literature			9		9
Russkaia literatura. Istor.-lit. zhurnal. Leningrad			1		1
Russkaia rech	40		59		99
Russkii iazyk i literatura v azaerb. shk.	5				5
Russkii iazyk i literatura v sred. ucheb. zavedeniiakh	9				9
Russkii iazyk v arm. shk.	3				3
Russkii iazyk v nats. shk.	6				6
Russkii iazyk v shkole	24		39		63
Russkii iazyk za rubezhom	9		32		41
Russkij jazyk. Minsk		18			18
Russkoe iazykoznanie. Kiev	28	38			66
Sagner Slavisttische Sammlung. Munchen		1			1
Sapostavitelno ezikoznanie. Sofija		20	50		70
Sbornik nauch. tr.	2				2
Sbornik Pedagogicke faculty v Hradce Kralove. Rada rus.		6			6
Sbornik Pedagogicke fakulty v Ostrave		4			4
Sbornik praci Filosoficke Fakulty Brnenske University. Brno		19			19
Sbornik praci pedagogicke faculty Univ. J.E. Purkyne v Brne		9			9
Scando-Slavica. Copenhagen		4			4
Scottisch Slavonic Review. Glasgow		4		1	5
Seminar slovenskega jezika, literature in kulture. Ljubljana		6			6
Semiotika i informatika	6				6
Semiotische Berichte				1	1
Senri Ethnological Studies. Osaka		33			33
Severnorus. govory	22				22
Sintagmatika slova, slovosochetaniia i predlozeniia	2				2
Sitzungsberichte der Sachsischen Akademie der Wissensch.		1			1
Slavia Occidentalis. Poznan		21			21

COMPARATIVE CHART

Slavia Orientalis. Warszawa		2	6		8
Slavia. Casopis pro slovanskou filologii. Praha		24			24
Slavianskoe i balkanskoe jazykoznanie. Moskva		10			10
Slavic and East European Journal. Madison, WI		18	10		28
Slavic Review. New York		1			1
Slavic Review: American Quarterly of Soviet and East European S			2		2
Slavica Gandensia				10	10
Slavica Othiniensia. Odense		2			2
Slavica Pragensia. Praha		62	1		63
Slavica Slovaca. Bratislava		19			19
Slavica Wratislaviensia. Wroclaw		4			4
Slavische Philologie				1	1
Slavisticna Revija. Ljubljana		27			27
Slavonic and East European Review. London		12		4	16
Slawischen Sprachen				1	1
Slovene Studies			30		30
Slovenska literatura. Bratislava		3			3
Slovenska rec. Bratislava		51	54		105
Slovenske pohlady na literaturu a umenie		2	1		3
Slovensky jazyk a literatura v skole. Bratislava		7			7
Slovensky narodopis. Bratislava		3			3
Slovo				2	2
Slovo a slovesnost. Praha		17	15		32
Slupskie Prace Humanistyczne. Slupsk		1			1
Social Science Information			9		9
Sociolinguistica. Tübingen		1			1
Sovetskaia arkheologiia	2				2
Sovetskaia tiurkologiia	2				2
Sovetskoe finno-urgovedenie. Tallin		1			1
Sovetskoe slavianovedenie. Moskva	2	27			29
Sprawozdania Wroclawskiego Towarzystwa Naukowego. Wroclaw		7			7
Srpski dijalektoloski zbornik. Beograd		10			10
Studia Academica Slovaca. Bratislava		18			18
Studia Albanica. Tirana		1			1
Studia Comeniana et historica. Uhersky Brod		10			10
Studia Filologiczne. Bydgoszcz		9			9
Studia i Materialy. Zielona Gora		9			9
Studia Slavica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae			3		3
Studia Slavica Academiae. Budapest		3			3
Studia Slavica Finlandensia				4	4
Studia Slavica Finlandesia. Helsinki		3	3	4	10
Studia z Filologii Polskiej i Slowianskiej. Warszawa		22			22
Studia z Filologii Rosyjskej i Slowianskijej. Warszawa		38			38
Studies in Romanticism. Boston, MA			26		26
Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics. Amsterdam		1	1		2
Suvremena lingvistika. Zagreb		8			8
Svoboda: Ukrainian Daily			2		2
Tarty riikliku ulikooli toimetised. Tartu		3			3
Teorija i praktika perevoda. Kyjiv.		8			8
Termenalahichny zbornik	6				6
The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies. Cambridge		8	8		16
The... LACUS Forum, Lake Bluff, IL		1			1
Traditiones. Zbornik Instituta za Slovensko			3		3
Trudy Otdela drevnerusskoi literatury Institüta rus. lit. Moskva	8	1			9
Uchen. zap. Tart un-ta	4				4
Ukrainska mova i literatura v shkoli	16				16

COMPARATIVE CHART

Ukrainskyi Holos			1		1
Ukrajinske monovoznavstvo. Kyjiv		41			41
Universitatis. Revue Univ. J.E. Purkyne. Brno		4			4
Ural-Altaische Jahrbücher				1	1
Vesci Akademii navuk BSSR. Minsk		8	9		17
Vesn. Belasrus. dziarzhaainaga un-ta V.I. Lenina	2				2
Vesni AN BSSR Se grammad.	6				6
Vesti. KArakal. fil. ANYZ ssr	2				2
Vestn. Leningr. un-ta. Ser. 2. Istoriia, iazykoznainie, lit.	9				9
Vestn. Mosk. un-ta. Ser. 9, filologiia	8				8
Vestnik Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo Universiteta. Leningrad		16	15		31
Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Ser. 9 Fololog ia. Moskva		10	16		26
Visnyk Kyjivskogo universytetu. Kyjiv		18			18
Visnyk Lvivskoho universitetu. Lviv		60			60
Vlastivedny vestnik morasvsky. Brno		1			1
Vopr. iazykoznaniia	8				8
Voprosy istorii estestvoznaniia i tekhniki	2				2
Voprosy jazykoznaniia. Moskva		24	23		47
Voprosy Kultury Rechi			1		1
Voprosy russkoi literatury	2				2
Voprosy stilistiki	18				18
Voprosy stilistiki. Satarov		16			16
Vox Romanica				1	1
Vyscha shkola			2		2
Waignoayn			3		3
Wiener Slavistisches Jahrbuch				3	3
Wiener Slawistischer Almanach. Wien		4	2	7	13
Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst-Moritz-Arndt Univ.		13			13
Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Univers.		1	6		7
Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universitat. Berlin		10			10
Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl-Marx-Univ. Leipzig		1			1
Wroclawskie Towarzystwo Naukowe. Wroclaw		16			16
Zapisnik slovenskeho jazykovedca. Bratislava		13			13
Zbornik Matice Srpske za filologiju i lingvistiku. Novy sad		17			17
Zbornik Matice Srpske za Slaviskiku. Novi Sad		1			1
Zbornik Pedagogicke fakulty v presove University P. J. Safarika		15			15
Zeitschrift für Balkanologie				2	2
Zeitschrift für Balkanologie. München		10	2	2	14
Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie			6		6
Zeitschrift für den Russischunterricht				1	1
Zeitschrift für Phonet. Berlin		10	11		21
Zeitschrift für slavische Philologie. Heidelberg		11		7	18
Zeitschrift für Slawistik. Berlin		26	4		30
Zeszyty Naukowe Universytetu Lodzkiego. Lodz		1			1
Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellonskiego. Krakow		9			9
Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecinskiego. Szczetin		6			6
Zeszyty Naukowe Wydzialu Humanistycznego. Gdansk		10			10
Zeszyty Naukowe. Opole		9			9
Zhurnal po iazykoznaniiu i literaturnovedeniiu	2				2
TOTAL NUMBER OF ENTRIES	332	2244	1042	130	3748
STANDARD DEVIATION	9.34	14.4	15.8	2.74	19.84

MLA Scope and Overlap Report
Jacquelyn Marie

Some representative ethnic women writers--coverage in MLA versus other indexes

Mexican American/Hispanic Women Writers

Sandra Cisneros--MLA picked up *The Americas Review* and *Revista Chicano-Riquena* articles. *Revista* was picked up by MLA 1973 to 85, its years of publication but still it does not seem to have been completely indexed.
Chicano Database (a local, Un of California database) picked up other critical articles in *Critica, Fem* (women's journal from Mexico in Spanish), *Confluencia* and *Third Woman* (no longer being published as a journal). MLA supposedly picks up *Third Woman* but I could not find this article or any others on various Chicana from 1973 to 1985. *Third Woman* is on MLA from 1984 to 1986.

Gloria Anzaldua, a Chicana lesbian writer--nothing on MLA but there is an article in *Feminist Studies*, Spring 91, not picked up by them.

Cherrie Moraga--Many in *Americas Review* not picked up by MLA--when did this journal start getting indexed by MLA (same question for *Revista Chicano-Riquena*)? A 1987 article in *Women's Review of Books* not picked up, but I don't believe *Women's Review* was indexed in MLA then. *Women's Review of Books* has never been indexed in MLA. I thought that they were going to index it unless they picked it up in 1991.

Ana Castillo--Good articles from Chicano database in *Nuestro* and *Blue Mesa Review*, neither picked up in MLA.
IAC Expanded Academic Index (we have it on our online system, Melvyl) picked up *Feminist Studies* critique, but it was 1991 so that must be why it was not on MLA.

Jessica Hagedorn, A Pilipino American author--MLA picked up an article in *Philippine Studies*.
An important 15 page critique in *Journal of Ethnic Studies* was not picked up by MLA, but was in IAC Expanded Academic Index.

Asian American Women Writers

Maxine Hong Kingston, many reviews in MLA; however, they do not carry *Amerasia Journal* (an important journal for Asian American literature) which carried an important critique.

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Hisaye Yamaoto--Another instance of probably slow, indexing--an extensive critique in *Studies in Short Fiction*, 1990 was not picked up by MLA, though they do index it. They also did not pick up an interview in *Melus* 1987 though they do pick up *Melus* and articles on Kingston in *Melus* 1986, 1987 were picked up by MLA.

Native American Women Writers

Paula Gunn Allen an interview in *Melus* 1983 was picked up by MLA. Do they index *Melus* selectively and what is the criteria?

Leslie Silko, a well-known Native American writer--There were three excellent articles (11, 9 and 15 pages) on her from IAC Expanded Academic 1988-1991 from *American Indian Quarterly* which MLA does not index.

Nothing on Chrystos, Native american lesbian writer in MLA. However, Women's Studies Index found articles in *Trivia, Sinister Wisdom* (neither are picked up by MLA) and *Women's Review of Books* in 1989.

African American Women Writers

Gloria Hull--Mostly essays from her book in MLA; did not pick up 5 page article from Summer 1989 in *Signs* or a 1989 article in *Black Scholar* (both journals are indexed in MLA).

Octavia Butler--Black Science fiction writer, MLA indexed articles in *Melus, Black Scholar* and *Black American Literature Forum* plus various science fiction journals (pretty good job).

Pat Parker--poet, only one article in MLA. Articles in Women's Studies Index in *Feminist Bookstore News* and *Off our Backs*. I don't necessarily think these should be picked up in MLA.

Toni Morrison--though obviously many articles in MLA, they do not index *CLA Journal* from Morehouse College which had excellent articles on Morrison and Gloria Naylor. *CLA Journal* indexed in Black Periodicals Index.

Audre Lorde, a black lesbian poet--Good articles in MLA, but somehow did not pick up the two *Feminist Studies* articles Spring 91 and Spring 90 (found in IAC Expanded Academic Index).

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Feminist Literary Criticism

I still feel the same problem exists that I brought up at the MLA meeting at ALA--not enough articles with the subject headings "feminist literary theory", etc. I know I am picking up articles almost by chance that are feminist critical articles. In fact a professor and feminist theorist had 6 articles in MLA and only 4 were under the descriptor "feminist approach". I believe all should have been.

However, I did find some 18 interesting articles on the canon and feminism by using the descriptor "canon" and the descriptor "feminist literary theory".

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Performance Studies Examination for *MLA Bibliography*

Final Report

1. Conclusion. We would like to begin with our final recommendation that MLA continue its coverage of the performing arts as it exists now despite any overlap which may occur with the New York Public Library *Bibliographic Guide to Dance* (G.K. Hall) (one of the major subject specific competitor). We would like to add, however, that MLA should make an effort to again include titles which are on the list of periodicals but have not been abstracted for at least the last three years (see attached).

2. Basis for conclusions. We have drawn this conclusion based on two simple tenants of research: accessibility and searching capability. First, we feel the *MLA Bibliography* is more accessible to a greater number of researchers than are other more specialized bibliographies, including the *Bibliographic Guide to Dance*. Regardless of the size of the institution, most research libraries will subscribe to *MLA Bibliography* either in hard copy or CD-ROM (or both). While smaller institutions or those without performance programs to support will not subscribe to the NYPL bibliography. Second, the searching capabilities of the CD-ROM product are easy to use, rewarding, and powerful, thus encouraging more thorough research in the area of performance studies.

3. Other considerations. One publication that had the potential to significantly enhance the *MLA Bibliography* with respect to dance research is the *Dance Abstracts and Index* (Dance Database Project, University of California, Los Angeles). Although a worthy publication in and of itself, the time lag of three years (1989 items published in 1992), indicates that it will be of interest to only those libraries that support dance programs. Even so, an examination of periodical overlap showed nearly no overlap whatsoever. Couple that with the inclusion of master's theses as well as doctoral dissertations, and we see that this publication could enhance, yes, but never replace coverage included in the *MLA Bibliography*.

   With respect to other subject specific resources, *MLA Bibliography* complements available titles such as *Humanities Index*, *Music Index*, and *RILM: Abstracts in Music Literature* with little overlap. Again, the concern here is the availability of these titles as compared to that of the *MLA Bibliography*.

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Periodical Titles for Inclusion in the *MLA Bibliography*

Below are the titles of periodicals that appeared in our original comparison list and are named in the *MLA Bibliography* but which have not appeared in the bibliography within the last three years (1989-1991). All titles have been checked in *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory* to be sure they are still in publication. Titles that are indexed or abstracted only in the *MLA Bibliography* (according to Ulrich's) are preceded by an asterisk (*).

ADAM International Review. [ADAM] London, England.

African Musicology. [AfricanM] Nairobi, Kenya.

*Ars Lyrica: Journal of Lyrica, Society for Word-Music Relations. [ArsL] Guilford, CT.

*Blues Unlimited. [BU] London, England.

*Boston Review. [BRev] Boston, MA.

*Early Drama, Art and Music Reference Series. [EDAMRef] Kalamazoo, MI.

Folklore. [FolkloreC] Calcutta, India.

*Hymnologiske Meddelelser. [HymnM] Copenhagen, Denmark.

Indian Horizons. [IndH] New Delhi, India.

Medievalia et Humanistica: Studies in Medieval and Renaissance Culture. [M&H] Denton, TX.

*Narodna Umjetnost. [NUm] Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Studia Musicologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. [SMus] Budapest, Hungary.

The following titles are listed in the bibliography but were not found in Ulrich's.

Anzieger der Philosophisch-Historiischen Klasse der Osterreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. [AOAW]

Dramma: Mensile dello Spettacolo. [Dramma]

Jahrbuch für Volksliedforschung. [JV]

The Romantist [Romantist]

Selected Papers from the West Virginia Shakespeare and Renaissance Association. [SPWVSRA]

The Relative Value of *MLAIB*'s Indexing of Scholarship in the History of the Book: An ACRL/MLA Scope and Overlap Committee Report

John Van Hook (University of Florida)
25 January 1992

Introduction and Summary Recommendations

Statistically, at least, the *Modern Language Association International Bibliography* (*MLAIB*) does not do very well by scholars in the history of the book. Indeed, nobody does. In 1987, the most recent year for which all eleven relevant indexes have so far appeared, the *MLAIB* volumes indexed 187 pertinent items in their "Bibliography" classified section of Volume IV, and only twenty-two in their companion *Subject Index* volume. An extensive keyword search of the "Permuterm Subject Index" section of the *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* (*AHCI*) turned up 297 likely-looking citations to articles in journals and conference proceedings, while the index-term strings of the pre-1914 volume of *Historical Abstracts* (*HA*) identified 197.

There is a rough similarity of scale here which obscures the real problem this field presents to anyone trying to investigate its scholarship. I can best suggest the nature of that problem by reporting that the *Annual Bibliography of the History of the Printed Book and Libraries* (*ABHB*) contains, in its own 1987 volume, no fewer than 3921 entries for books, articles, and occasional publications.

If size alone were the criterion, then, *MLAIB* and its counterparts should simply withdraw from the field, as *Studies in Bibliography* did when it ceased producing its own annual "Index to Bibliographical Scholarship" in 1975, after only three years of competition from *ABHB*. But convenience, currency, and selectivity all strongly justify the smaller indexes' efforts. In selecting articles of interest to their own constituents, and indexing these according to characteristics appropriate to scholars in their respective fields, *MLAIB* and *HA* are indispensable to the rapidly evolving discipline of the history of the book. The unwieldy *ABHB* should rather encourage them to strengthen and expand what they are already doing, in fairly simple ways.

In *MLAIB*'s case, indexers could help scholars by providing additional access points for those studies where book-history concerns are present but peripheral. "Relations with Publishers," for example, is a descriptor which might be far more liberally assigned to articles on individual authors. Similarly, "Effects of Printing On" could be applied equally to authors (Spenser, Galileo, early women novelists) or to historical phenomena (the Reformation, the French Revolution, the rise of science). Such additional subject headings would have the dual benefit of both aiding and drawing attention to scholarship in the book-history field.

A second service the *Bibliography* could render would involve pursuing more aggresively those monographs and collections of essays which treat issues in the history of the book, a field whose relative newness, interdisciplinarity, and scarcity of dedicated journals make it dependent to an uncommon extent on conference proceedings, scholarly exhibit catalogues, and other formats not yet well represented in any indexes I surveyed in my research for this committee.

Nature of the Discipline, and its Consequent Indexing Difficulties

The history of the book is a loosely defined, interdisciplinary field which has been emerging over the past fifteen years from traditional descriptive bibliography, the somewhat narrower and more rigorous discipline upon whose methods its own conclusions remain squarely based. Its roots go back directly to the *annales* school of archival research into the economic and cultural history of everyday life. In English, interest really begins with the 1976 translation of Lucien Febvre and Henri Jean Martin's 1958 *Apparition du livre* (as *The Coming of the Book*), as well as with Elizabeth Eisenstein's 1979 *Printing Press as an Agent of Change*.

The field's concerns include not only the technical history of printing and its products (which had absorbed an earlier generation of bibliographers) but the medium's social, economic, and literary impacts as well. The reason so many indexes are needed to keep track of what the new field is doing is that no single reference tool as yet considers within its purview such disparate issues as medieval literacy rates, the working conditions in Gutenberg's Mainz, and the centuries-long emergence of authorship as a viable profession.

The interdisciplinary nature of the field also makes it exceedingly hard to index appropriately. I found little consistency between the eleven annual indexes I checked regarding terminology, nor about how specific their access points should be. Thus the 1985-1989 *Essay and General Literature Index* (*EGLI*), for example, includes in a separate entry for "cartolaries" an article that others might well have filed under "manuscripts, medieval," "illuminatation," or "books, history." The resulting confusion makes it difficult to find related articles, frustrating to use unfamiliar indexes, and all but impossible to be sure you have found everything relevant to most topics a contemporary book historian might think worth investigating.

Number of Publications on the History of the Book Covered in Eleven 1987 Abstracting and Indexing Services

Index	Electronic Availability	Bibliography	Manuscripts	Book History	Printing	Publishing History	Total
AH&L	OL,CD*	0		29	12	41	82
HA	OL,CD	5		39	68	85	197
MLA	OL,CD	9	36	94	48	48	187
MHRA		13			27	75	115
YWES		15		4		14	33
EGLI	OL,CD	2		5	2	4	13
Hum Ind	OL,CD	8	3	5	3		19
Lib Lit	OL,CD	20	8	10	10	10	58
A&HCI	OL						289
SSCI	OL,CD			20	11		31
ABHB							3921

*OL=Online Access, CD=CD-ROM available

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Comparative Study of the Indexes Themselves

The Wilson Indexes: *EGLI, Humanities Index*, and *Library Literature*

The low number of relevant articles these three reference tools retrieved might lead a researcher to dismiss them too hastily. As a rule, the Wilson indexes cover commonly available English-language sources, so they should help people restricted to the facilities of college or large public libraries. Important articles from the major, juried sources tend to stand out in the pages of *EGLI* and *Humanities Index*, uncluttered as they are with citations to narrow, esoteric or highly technical research accounts. All three indexes are also admirably current, in both their printed and their electronic versions, and their indexing is dependable, consistent, and well laid out on the page.

Finally, they stake out the scholarly territory in a well-planned fashion. *Humanities Index* covers 292 journals, while *Essay and General Literature Index* analyzes only articles that have appeared in book form, either as conference proceedings or as collections of essays in humanities or the social sciences. Only *Library Literature*, with a specialization overlapping but not identical with the book historian's, needs to be excluded from this blanket testimonial: because its field is narrower and to a great extent "applied" rather than scholarly, it includes a lot of ephemeral material along with much relevant in-depth research.

The Year's Work in English Studies

The number of relevant citations in *The Year's Work in English Studies* (*YWES*) is low for two quite different reasons. Like the *MLAIB*, its interests are primarily literary, so that it includes printing history only peripherally within its purview. More importantly, it has never conceived of itself as a comprehensive indexing service. Instead, it sets out to guide its readers to the most significant articles and trends in its various areas of interest, a task it performs only cursorily in its 1987 coverage of the history of the book.

Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature

The *Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature* of the Modern Humanities Research Association (*ABELL*, or "MHRA") was disappointing on many grounds. Like *YWES*, it is not available electronically and appears very late; in fact, its four-year lag-time makes it the least current of the eleven indexes I surveyed. Its simple classified arrangement of subjects, which helps make it a model of clarity and convenience for narrowly focused research topics, is ill-suited to book historians, who must comb through broad divisions in search of relevant items. "Textual Studies," for instance, a section with only 69 entries in the 1987 volume, devotes no fewer than 22 of these to listing the Garland Press facsimiles of Faulkner's typescripts. Bibliographical articles by Derek Pearsall and Thomas Tanselle which are of real importance to book historians are all but lost in such abundant company. Unless it adopts either clear subdivisions or more powerful subject indexing, then, the MHRA bibliography will always prove

cumbersome to those in fields that correspond poorly to the broad categories its indexers employ.

Arts and Humanities Citation Index

The structure of this index (and of its companion, the *Social Sciences Citation Index*, or *SSCI*, which I also consulted) differs fundamentally from those of the other reference tools that contain material on the history of the book. Subject searches are performed by means of paired keywords taken from article titles, rather than via more conventional subject indexing. In the so-called "Permuterm Subject Index" volumes, each significant word in an article's title is printed in a master alphabetical list, paired with every other significant title word in turn. Each pair is followed by a code that allows the researcher to look up (in a separate volume) the full citation of the article they were taken from. Since in 1987 the resource covered 6100 journals (1400 of these fully, and 4700 'selectively'), this proves an enormously cumbersome system in the printed form of the index. It is also inherently imprecise, since pairings such as "book -- history" could plausibly show up in the titles of articles on a very wide variety of topics indeed.

Luckily, *AHCI* is available electronically, although at the very high cost of $.90 per citation. The parent company has not chosen to make it available on compact disk, citing their skepticism that demand would be high enough to justify adding that product to a line that already includes the *Science* and *Social Sciences Citation Index* disks. It is to be hoped that humanities scholars and their professional organizations will begin to lobby the database's parent company to reverse this decision, since it impedes work that my research shows would make an ideal complement to literature searches in the *MLAIB*.

Initially, a patient search through all the likely pairs of keywords I could think of turned up 664 citations that looked promising. Online, I was able to determine that these referred to 289 discrete journal articles, although an unknowable percentage of these are undoubtedly on irrelevant subjects that happen to use pairs of such keywords as *'book(s),' 'history,' 'manuscript(s),' 'print,' 'printing,' 'publishing,'* and so forth.

In my opinion, the need to take even 289 coded entries to a separate volume in order to find each article's full citation makes this approach to using *AHCI* useless for anyone who can't afford the $261 in online charges. Even if this were not the case, there is an obvious inherent weakness in any subject-access system that depends wholly on the wording of an article's title. Despite its high number of potentially relevant citations, then, the "permuterm" volumes will never replace the more traditionally indexed reference tools for most subject searches of the scholarly journal literature.

Nor, of course, were they designed to do so. As a "citation index," *AHCI* is mainly intended to search out strings of articles that are connected by means of their footnotes. If one bypasses the "Permuterm" volumes and heads instead for those labelled "Citation Indexes," one can track down which scholarly articles in a given year have cited any previous work. With enough practice, the deft manipulation of this provision should allow one to uncover clusters of related articles at least as precisely as traditional subject indexing can.

Using the online system, I devised an elaborate test to compare the capabilities of the 1987 "Permuterm" and "Citation" volumes. I first asked how many articles had ever cited any one of three towering figures in the field: Elizabeth Eisenstein [who had been cited in 328 articles], Henri Jean Martin [177], or the influential newcomer, John Feather [80]. Forty-seven articles had cited at least one of these scholars during 1987. Of these, my test showed that only ten had been correctly identified as on the history of the book by my laborious "permuterm" keyword browsings.

In a future expansion of this report, I intend to download those 47 articles and test for how many of them had been picked up by the *MLAIB* and other main subject indexes in the field. Of more immediate interest, however, is the doubt thrown by my simple test on the efficacy of keyword "permuterm" searches as an alternative to standard subject indexing. It is possible, of course, that a huge number of articles are using title words like '*history*' and '*printing*' and '*publishing*' and '*book*' but are in fact on some subjects outside of our interests here. The only other possibility would seem to be that hundreds of scholars are publishing in this new field without referring formally to the historians who started it and who currently head it up.

In either case, *AHCI* has a tantalizing potential for humanists that it has not yet begun to fulfill. Computer-generated, it bypasses the merely human indexer and achieves an astonishing degree of currency: "the material you find in any [twice-yearly] issue represents the journals that were actually received during the period covered," according to the 1987 preface. And its coverage is so broad that neglected journals have actually sued to be admitted. But the tradeoff is that keyword searches without a controlled vocabulary are the bluntest of instruments (identifying only ten of the 47 articles I tested for), and the most cumbersome to use without a computer's assistance. Unless the database becomes widely available in some economical form, historians of the book will have to make do with the less comprehensive but reliable *Historical Abstracts* and *MLAIB*.

Historical Abstracts and America: History and Life

The sources that come closest to offering what *MLAIB* provides on the history of the book are undoubtedly the two products of the American Bibliographical Center, *Historical Abstracts* (*HA*) and *America: History and Life* (*AH&L*). I consulted the pre-1914 volumes of both sets, since very little about modern printing is yet studied by historians of the book. The sister products claim to index, between them, scholarship in all areas of world history since 1450, although in practice they devote about 85% of their space to Europe and North America. They abstract articles from all 2100 of "the major historical journals of the world," along with a high percentage of books. Their indexing is moderately current, lagging on average two or three years behind a study's original date of publication. In theory, at least, they could either duplicate or else provide the ideal complement to the efforts the MLA is expending in this area.

There appears to be very little overlap between the two groups' efforts. Because *Historical Abstracts* begins its coverage almost exactly in the year of Gutenberg's 42-line Bible, it ignores altogether the medieval manuscript studies that account for fifteen percent of the relevant *MLAIB* citations. It also gives scant treatment to

articles on analytical and descriptive bibliography and the textual editing questions these give rise to. Fully fifty percent of the relevant *MLAIB* citations concern either the press itself or printing history (including that of individual texts or types of literature), which is almost exactly twice the attention given to historical aspects of publishing. This ratio is reversed in *HA* and *AH&L*, where questions of publishing history predominate at the rate of better than three to two over printing history.

When we examine what each index means by "publishing history," sharper differences begin to emerge. The *MLAIB* concentrates as one would expect on literary publishing, including questions of copyright and of authors' relations with their publishers over the centuries. Italian humanists' interactions with printing firms are indexed in this section in 1987, as are the publishing of popular fiction in the Romantic period, or of Dutch literature prior to 1500. *HA*, in contrast, covers the political and economic aspects of publishing history, concentrating heavily on questions of censorship, public documents, and the impact publishers had on wars, educational reform, and the scientific revolution.

To test out these apparent differences in emphasis, I checked every fifth relevant *MLAIB* citation in the compact-disk version of *HA*. Ten of the forty-two sample citations were picked up in the rival database, for an overlap rate of twenty-two percent. As anticipated, all but four of these occurred in the "History of Publishing" and "Book Trade" sections of the classified MLA volume IV. The sample size is, of course, too small to be definitive; further testing will be needed to confirm the impression I have of an insignificant overlap problem between the two major indexing sources that cover the book-history field.

It should be noted in passing that basic editorial decisions made by *HA and AH&L* affect how easy their products are for researchers to use. Because they print the full citations to their books and articles alongside their abstracts, the separate index sections consist entirely of descriptors. This makes using the tool a somewhat unwieldy two-step operation: first one consults the descriptors assigned to each article in the index, and only afterwards can one locate the citation (and the abstract) itself. On disk, the editors have made things difficult in a second way, by opting to devise their own search software instead of contracting as the MLA did with one of the industry standards. Even after several hours of practice, I remain frustrated with the resulting product. If their proprietary software had proven ingenious, researchers might eventually have adopted it happily for the sake of the added capabilities it had to offer. In its initial incarnation, though, it is both unfamiliar and uncooperative, blocking several types of inquiry (by date of publication, for instance, or with nested boolean terms) that can be pursued readily on most other compact disks available today.

Modern Language Association International Bibliography

We have already seen that the *MLAIB* covered 187 articles and monographs in 1987 on the history of the book. While this is a tiny fraction (some five percent) of the total claimed by *ABHB*, it is a significant portion for American scholars in many ways. First, *ABHB* increases its total by listing around ten percent of its material twice, according to a 1980 *Studies in Bibliography* investigation, as well as by openly courting material from Slavic, Third World, and other areas essentially irrelevant to

the academic field as it is currently constituted. Secondly, *ABHB* is quite unconcerned about including retrospective material, filling several of the pages I examined with citations it had neglected to enter as many as ten or fifteen years before. It sees itself, then, as a world-wide index of record, not as a working gateway to studies that are particularly current or even relevant to others now working in the field.

Finally, when paired with the material indexed in *HA* and *AH&L*, the coverage *MLAIB* helps make available rises to over 350 entries, even after allowing for the twenty percent overlap I alluded to earlier. So in absolute numbers, the *Bibliography* seems to be doing an acceptable job of tracking the literary aspects of the history of the book. In two important ways, though, its coverage can be improved, with little effort or expense. By aggressively pursuing the current monographic literature on the subject, it can take into account the special publishing patterns characteristic of this new and highly interdisciplinary field. And by liberally assigning book-history descriptors as additional access points for articles with pertinent implications, it can help knit bonds between disciplines that should prove fruitful in the coming years.

The question of pursuing monographs is important because this field does not follow the publishing patterns common to more conventional literary studies. It is too new to have generated more than two English-language dedicated journals (*Printing History* and *Publishing History*), and too peripheral for most other journals to publish its researches on a regular basis. Book historians are therefore more likely than most others to publish in marginal places such as conference proceedings, occasional series sponsored by eminent libraries, and collections of essays put out by specialized academic presses.

One measure of this phenomenon can be taken from the monograph holdings listed in RLIN, the Research Libraries Information Network's online union catalogue. Under just two of the more likely subject headings ("printing--history" and "books--history," without truncating to pick up the vast majority of titles assigned further sub-sub-headings by the Library of Congress), I identified 51 books that were first published in 1987. A subsequent comparison search of the *MLAIB* on disk under "printing (sj) and 1987 (yr)" turned up only six records for monographs. "Publishing (sj) and 1987 (yr)" produced just eight more. While further work would need to be done to get a firm sense of how much is actually being bypassed, it is clear that only a tiny fraction of the monographic literature on the history of the book gains the attention of the MLA's indexers or their constituents.

Historical Abstracts selects its monographs on what seems to me a sound basis that could easily be adapted for use by the MLA for this and other emerging fields of scholarship. By indexing everything that gets reviewed in the main history journals, *HA* ensures that those books worthy of attention today will keep finding readers in the years ahead. Scholars can be reasonably sure, with such a system, that books that have been brought to their attention by journals they trust will be abstracted, analyzed if necessary, and indexed. And the whole field will know that monographs are being selected for indexing on some rational basis, which is not yet always the case with users of the *MLAIB*.

The other area in which the *Bibliography* might alter its current practices concerns the subject indexing given to book-history entries. The Subject Index volume for 1987 contained just over ten percent of the articles actually covered in

that year. For the remainder, it directed me to the "Bibliography" section of Classified Index IV, where I encountered the opposite problem. The categories there were all too broad for my purposes, containing approximately 140 irrelevant entries (on libraries or electronic publishing, mainly, or on narrow textual-editing problems encountered by people working with a single author) mixed in with the 187 that were directly pertinent to the book historian.

Neither of these problems was a serious hindrance, but both could be easily eliminated by rethinking the way index terms are assigned and utilized. I would suggest, first, that every time an entry is given a book-history access point it should be entered under that same term in the Subject Index volume. Secondly, there must be scores of articles with book-history implications that might be given an appropriate added descriptor. Not every article on editing Emily Dickinson would thereby qualify, perhaps, but those which address controversies in contemporary bibliographical thought certainly would. Similarly, a biographical entry on Dickens which touched on his problems with copyright piracy might well deserve to be brought to the attention of publishing historians, and not just to specialists in the Victorian novel.

Adopting these two minor suggestions would make an already valuable reference tool far more useful to historians of the book. What my study has shown is that the *Bibliography* and *Historical Abstracts* have already begun covering this cross-disciplinary area remarkably well. By adjusting at this point a few of their habitual practices to take into account the new field's particular needs, they will be drawing attention to and fortifying an area of study that should enrich both their disciplines--and draw them increasingly closer together--through the coming years.

Literary Theory Coverage by the MLA International Bibliography

Prepared by: Catherine Palmer, Coordinator
Robert Kieft
Virginia Randolph

Literary Theory Coverage by the MLA International Bibliography

Summary: This subcommittee of Cathy Palmer, Coordinator, Robert Kieft and Virginia Randolph, evaluated the coverage of the field of Literary Theory by the MLA International Bibligraphy as compared to several other sources. The sources used for comparison were:
1. Philosopher's index
2. Bibliographie der Franzosiche Literaturwissenschaft
3. Bibliographie der Deutschen Sprach-und Literaturwissenschaft
4. The Year's Work in English Studies
5. The Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature
6. Bulletin Signaletique: Philosophie
7. Bulletin Signaletique: histoire et sciences de la litterature

For each source, we looked closely at the indexing schemes, journals and other materials covered, and compared them with MLA's indexing and coverage.

In order to focus the comparison, we selected representative topics and people.

Topics	People
Deconstruction*	R.S. Crane***
Feminist Theory**	Roman Jakobson***
Surrealism**	Jean-Francois Lyotard*
Post-Modernism**	Wolfgang Iser***
New Criticism***	Frederic Jameson**
Marxist Criticism***	Jacques Derrida**
	Monica Wittig**

*All 3 people checked this topic.
**Only one person checked this topic.
***Two people checked this topic.

The results of each person's findings are included in this report and can be checked individually. As it turned out, even with an attempt of close coordination of methodology, each person took a slightly different approach to this task. Saying that, each person reached a similar conclusion.

Conclusion: The overall consensus of the sub-committee was that MLA International Bibliography, both in hard copy and on CD-ROM, is by far and away the best tool for locating bibliographic information in the area of literary theory. This conclusion is based on a number of factors.
1. Number of citations referenced. The MLA Bibliography consistently provided the highest number of references in each subject area.
2. Timeliness. MLA Bibliography, particularly in CD-ROM, provided the most up-to-date coverage for each subject checked.
3. Journal coverage. MLA Bibliography covered the highest number of journal titles.
4. Ease of use. The MLA Bibligraphy was easy to use in both the CD-ROM and hard copy formats.

5. Availability. The MLA Bibliography is a standard reference work for any academic library. Some of the other bibliographies, such as the Bulletin Signaletique, are only available at research-level institutions.
6. Availability of materials indexed. Most of the materials indexed in the MLA Bibliography are readily available as part of a core collection in literature either onsite or through Interlibrary Loan.
7. Coverage of non-journal materials. MLA Bibliography provides subject access to monographs and chapters of works.

In addition to examining various indexes for subject coverage, I did some further checking to determine how the MLA Bibliography covered information in a subject bibliography in an attempt to identify materials outside the scope of the MLA but in the area of literary theory. An extensive bibliography of references by and about Helene Cixous, a French proponent of feminist literary criticism, was checked against the materials covered in the MLA. The results are summarized in the table below.

Total of citations in the bibliography: 1240
Total found in MLA: 717 (57.8%)
Total not found in MLA: 523 (42.2%)**

**See appendix for a list of the materials not covered by MLA

Format of materials found in MLA:
Books: 21 (2.9%)
Book Chapters: 91 (12.7%)
Articles: 593 (82.7%)
Novels: 0 (0%)
Dissertations: 12 (1.7%)

Conclusion: The majority of the references to Cixous which were not picked up by MLA fell into three distinct categories. The first category was references to creative works by Cixous, primarily novels but including a few plays. The second was citations for book reviews. The third category was newspaper articles. All of these materials fall outside the scope of MLA's stated coverage.

After eliminating these materials, an analysis of the remainder of the references revealed that many of them were in journals in the area of drama and women's studies. The tentative conclusion I drew from this was that MLA covered the subject area of literary theory quite well, but there were some gaps in the coverage of drama and women's studies that might bear closer examination.

Prepared by Cathy Palmer

MLA BIBLIOGRAPHY SCOPE AND OVERLAP PROJECT

Sources compared: The Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature
Bibliographie der Deutschen Sprach-und Literaturwissenschaft
Bibliographie der Franzosiche Literaturewissenschaft

Subjects compared: Deconstructionism, Marxist Criticism, New Criticism

People compared: R.S. Crane, Roman Jakobson, Jean-Francois Lyotard, Wolfgang Iser

Years compared: MLA 1986-1991 (latest in print and CD-ROM)
Annual Bibliography 1984-1987
Bib. der Deutschen 1986-1989
Bib. der Franzosiche 1987-1990

Data:

Year	Source	Cran	Jako	Lyot	Iser	Decon	New crit	Marx
1985	MLA	0	3	3	5	164	128	118
	Ann B	0	2	1	0	15	2	1
1986	MLA	0	1	3	13	107	16	73
	Ann B	0	0	0	1	18	2	5
	Deut	0	0	0	2	0	0	10
1987	MLA	0	1	2	7	142	9	78
	Ann B	1	2	0	0	17	3	6
	Deut	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Fran	0	0	2	4	3	0	3
1988	MLA	0	0	1	4	120	14	57
	Deut	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
	Fran	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
1989	MLA	0	0	1	12	147	13	49
	Deut	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Fran	0	0	4	1	1	0	0
1990	MLA	0	0	1	9	99	8	24
1991	MLA	0	0	0	0	19	1	6

Conclusions based on examination of data and sources:

Although these four sources are all classified arrangements of bibliographic information in the field of literature, they varied widely in the scope and breadth of materials which were covered. As Robert Kieft of this sub-committee points out, the majority of users of the MLA Bibliography are undergraduates learning how to conduct library-based research and graduate students combing the literature for possible dissertation and theses topics. English department faculty members rarely resort to looking for materials in indexes; instead they scan certain journals on a regular basis and keep up with work being done by specific

individuals through attendance at conferences and formal and informal exchanges of ideas with colleagues. This fact helps to determine the conclusions one draws when comparing and evaluating these sources.

The Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature. This is a classified arrangement of references to articles in English language, linguistics and grammar as well as English literature. It covers 1318 titles; 33% of these titles are not covered in MLA. The journal coverage is not necessarily comprehensive as references are only to those articles which fall within the scope of the Bibliography. There is a subject and author index as well as a scholar index. It covers books, book reviews, festschriften and chapters in collected works in addition to journal articles. The most recent Bibliography available is for 1987; this was received in November of 1991. Of the three works I looked at, this one was the most useful after the MLA Bibliography. Instructions, as well as most of the references, are in English. However, the lack of subject access creates a problem for the researcher. The articles can be about any of the targeted subjects but as there is no indexing the researcher is limited to looking for title words for clues to the content of the material. For example, there is a reference under "Twentieth century--General literary studies" to "Meisel, Perry. The myth of the modern: a study in British literature and criticism after 1850." It is difficult to determine if this work covers any of the targeted topics.

Bibliographie der Franzosischen Literaturwissenschaft. This is a classified bibliography arranged by time period, subject, and author in that order. It covers about 750 journals in French, English including Australian journals, German, Italian and Russian. Of the publications covered, 47% are unique to BFL. These materials are primarily newsletters and other publications of organizations, and materials peripheral to the field of literature, such as history, philosophy and the classics. In addition to journal articles, references to books, festschriften and theses are included. There is a name and a subject index. The focus is on French authors and it covers subjects from the middle ages to the present. The most recent volume available is 1989. This index is more appropriately used by the scholar of French literature than English. Given the barrier imposed by most students' lack of a second language, it is difficult to find materials by subject. It works best for finding information about an author.

Bibliographie der Deutschen Sprach-und Literaturwissenschaft. This is a classified bibliography of materials in German literature. It covers 700 journals, 51% of which are also indexed in the MLA Bibliography. The latest year available is 1989. It indexes book reviews as well as monographs and chapters of books. Frankly, I cannot imagine an undergraduate English student using this bibliography which is focused on the field of German literature.

1. COMPARISON OF JOURNAL LISTS

[NB: All comments in this and the following section are made on the basis of an examination of the 1989 volumes of *BS-Lit* and *BS-Phil* and of MLA's 1990-91 *Directory of Periodicals*.]

[NB2: Although I compared the most recent available journal list for each part of *BS* with the MLA's list, I wonder to what extent the comparison is valid with respect to my arithmetic at section 3 about the number of articles that appeared in *BS* but not in *MLA*, given that journals may come into or drop out of the list from year to year, which means that a comparison of the most recent journal lists may not accurately reflect what was indexed by either publication a few years ago.]

[NB3: do you want, or do you think MLA will want, a list of journals that *BS* indexes and *MLA* doesn't? By the same token, with respect to section 3 below, do you want, or do you think MLA will want, a list of citations to individual articles that are in journals indexed in *BS* but not in *MLA* or that are in *BS* and in journals index by *MLA* but that I couldn't find in *MLA*?]

BS-Lit indexed 369 journals in the 1989 volume, 259 (70%) of which are also listed in *MLA*; that same year, *BS-Phil* indexed 621 journals, of which 218 (35%) are in *MLA*.

In the case of *BS-Lit*, the journals that are not in *MLA* are almost exclusively European, usually the bulletins of societies or associations that exist to promote an individual author; proceedings of academic conferences and colloquia; journals that I would place in social science or philosophy fields; journals in classics and history, especially medieval history, which fall outside the "modern" scope of *MLA*; some journals in religion/theology, especially Roman Catholic; and some in area studies (Slavic, Canadian, Jewish). I might note in passing that *BS-Lit*, like European academe generally, operates with a narrower notion of literature studies than does the *MLA*; for example, such important "theory" journals as *Diacritics*, *Boundary 2*, *Critical Inquiry*, and *Sub-stance* are indexed in *BS-Phil* not in *BS-Lit*.

BS-Phil indexes a much wider range of journals than does *BS-Lit*. Those that are not indexed in *MLA* are, as one might expect, from the various (technical) areas of philosophy, theology/religion, history of science, and the theoretical end of the social sciences, including the bulletins and proceedings of various academies and other learned institutions or associations. From their titles, I wouldn't expect to find (traditionally) literary critical or theoretical material in them.

Neither publication appears to index books or essays in edited books.

2. INDEXING SCHEMES

BS-Lit (1989) has a "Plan de Classement" that divides the publication into three major sections, namely, "Generalités" for bibliographies, institutions (libraries, archives, educational, societies, etc), and editions/manuscripts; "Sciences de la littérature" for methodology, poetics and theory, theoretical studies (by school, e.g. psychological, feminist, sociological, etc.), and comparative literature; and literary history, with sections for cultural periods and movements and for the literatures of francophone and anglophone countries. Each quarterly issue has an index, and there is an annual index; in addition to a list of names for the authors of articles, the index has separate sections for topics and for authors as subjects. Since the body of the work is organized by broad categories like the *MLA*'s Classified Index, one must use the annual index to find entry numbers for specific topics. Neither the organization nor indexing of *BS* is so detailed as *MLA*'s.

BS-Phil is organized along similar lines, with sections for historical studies by period, general philosophy and metaphysics, and then for the various branches or major problems of philosophy. Its indexing works like *BS-Lit*; the index includes categories for literature and literary criticism as well as for persons and movements/methods.

3. ARTICLES

[NB: To obtain the following numbers, I counted the entries in the indexes of *BS* and *MLA*. Since I counted entries in an index and not articles in the body of the publication, there may be some duplication from multiple entries that lead to the same article. I suspect in *BS* there is a little of this; *MLA* also has a little because in addition to the "See-also-entries-in-vol.4, no. ff" message one gets with some headings in the Subject Index, some of the individual entries under that same heading in the Subject Index will lead to articles one would find in the appropriate section of vol. 4 by following the "See also" instruction.]

[For the record, my search method was as follows. I knew that the *BS* publications would offer a smaller number of articles than *MLA*, if only because the latter indexes so many more journals. *BS* would thus be a subset of what I would expect to find in *MLA*. I looked up the specified topics in the annual *BS* index, found the entries in the body of the publication, and transcribed enough of author, title, journal name, and date information to be able to look up the

same citation in the *MLA*. I then searched *MLA* online, using a search that combined the author's family name, followed by the truncation symbol, with the most distinctive word in the title; if I didn't get a hit, and especially if I thought that the article was the sort that would have been picked up by *MLA*, I tried another search strategy or two. In order to be more confident of my results, I would have to check my original citations in *BS* for accuracy and then recheck an electronic version of *MLA* or, better, have someone else do so. Given the different time lags between publication and indexing in *BS* and *MLA*, looking in the printed *MLA* would be a prohibitively time-consuming way of doublechecking individual articles, as would have been the case for doing any part of this project.]

I surveyed *BS-Lit* for four years, 1986-89, and during those years found a grand total of 125 articles on the seven subjects we were to look at (see accompanying Table 1); of these, 46 (37%) were not in *MLA*, although 26 of those 46 (57%) appeared in journals indexed by the *MLA*. Three to four years is not an unusual lag time for an article to make it into *BS-Lit*.

Given the number of citations to deconstruction and marxism in *BS-Phil* and the tedium of looking them up and transcribing them for later comparison with *MLA*, I looked only at two years, 1988 and 1989; at that, I looked only at articles which, from their descriptors in the annual index, looked either to be about literature or about problems or authors much discussed these days by literary critics and theorists (see accompanying Table 2). Of the 80 articles looked at, 53 (66%) were not in *MLA*, although 17 of these 53 (32%) appeared in journals indexed by *MLA*.

[NB2: I do not know what would happen to these numbers had I tried an electronic version of the *Bibliography* to get subject heading counts (see accompanying Table 3) or to study the indexing scheme, which, after all, isn't as important in electronic versions as it is in printed. That I used the printed *MLA* instead of either electronic versions certainly creates a different view of the publication's functionality.]

[NB3: I want to distrust these numbers, largely because it's hard to believe that a total of 21% (26/125) of the articles in *BS-Lit* were in journals indexed by *MLA* but were not picked up by it. Some of this result may be ascribed to transcription error or legibility difficulties (that is, my inability to read my own handwriting), some to the vagaries of searching an electronic index, and some to the *MLA*'s possibly not indexing certain kinds of articles that *BS-Lit* does.]

Prepared by Robert Kieft

TABLE 1

BS-LIT COMPARED TO *MLA*

Entry format: {total number of entries in index}
[number of entries examined]
number of citations not in *MLA*
(number of citations not in *MLA* but in journals *MLA* indexes)

	1989	1988	1987	1986
Crane	{0}	{0}	{0}	{0}
Iser	{2}[1]1(0)	{1}[1]1(1)	{1}[1]0	{1}[1]0
Jakobson	{0}	{0}	{2}[2]1(1)	{2}[2]1(0)
Lyotard	{0}	{0}	{0}	{1}[1]0
Deconstruction	{20}[20]7(5)	{15}[15]5(4)	{13}[13]3(1)	{12}[12]7(3)
Marxism	{6}[6]6(3)	{13}[13]5(1)	{8}[8]2(1)	{16}[16]3(3)
New Criticism	{5}[5]0	{2}[2]0	{3}[3]2(1)	{2}[2]2(2)
ANNUAL TOTALS	{33}[33]14(8)	{31}[31]11(6)	{27}[27]8(4)	{34}[34]13(8)

GRAND TOTAL {125}[125]46(26)

Total Entries in *BS-Lit* for Year	3888	3488	4287	4957

Prepared by Robert Kieft

TABLE 2

BS-Phil COMPARED TO *MLA*

Entry format: (total number of entries index)
[number of entries examined]
number of citations not in *MLA*
(number of citations not in *MLA* but in journals *MLA* indexes)

	1989	1988	1987	1986
Crane	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Iser	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Jakobson	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Lyotard	(27)[27]21(6)	(3)[3]2(0)	(6)[6]4(1)	(21)
con-struction	(37)[16]9(5)	(22)[18]11(2)	(29)	(27)
Marxism	(94)[1]0	(46)[9]6(3)	(72)	(44)
New Criticism	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
ANNUAL TOTALS	(159)[44]30(11)	(71)[30]19(5)	(107)[6]4(1)	(92)
GRAND TOTAL	(429)[80]53(17)			
Total Entries in *BS-Phil* for Year	4974	4626	4957	5078

Prepared by Robert Kieft

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN *MLA*

	1989	1988	1987	1986
Crane	0	0	1	0
Iser	16	16/1	16/1	24
Jakobson	3	2/2	7/1	4
Lyotard	11	5	11	9
Decon-struction	6/9	6/13	4/5	5/8
Marxism	20/82	34/57	23/72	24/37
New Criticism	41/28	37/27	41/19	47/21
TOTAL	216	200	200	179

NB: In all cases, a lone numeral or the numeral to the left of a slash represents entries in the Subject Index under the appropriate heading; the numeral to the right of a slash represents entries under the appropriate heading in Vol.4 of the Classified Index, except in the case of deconstruction and marxism, where it represents the total number of entries in both the "criticism" and "literary theory" sections of Vol. 4 of the Classified Index.

Prepared by Robert Kieft

4. ANALYSIS

1. I take it as given that the majority of users of the MLA's *Bibliography*, or of any journal index for that matter, are students and the librarians who, especially in the case of undergraduates, are enlisted to help them. Recent surveys of professional academics demonstrate that they themselves, rather than using a journal index, are considerably more likely to keep up with their field by attending conferences, listening to the rumor mill and otherwise following recommendations from colleagues, reading the journals that they long ago decided were the right ones for them, or following citations from footnotes and bibliographies. The increasing accessibility of journal indexes through office and home computers may encourage more use of them by academics, but I think it is safe to say the majority of users of such indexes as the *Bibliography* will continue to be students and librarians.

By sheer number, the *Bibliography*'s largest audience and, therefore, arguably, its most important one, are undergraduates, people who are told by their professor, with no further instruction, "Go look in the *MLA* for some articles." Needless to say, these are people with little knowledge of the field of literature studies, little knowledge of or patience with the research process, and almost no experience that would help them distinguish one

article on a list from another; they are, for the most part, people who want to get their hands on something relevant as quickly as possible for a paper that is due in the next few days. For this group, subject access is especially important because they, more than professional academics, are looking for material about something rather than by someone. Thus an index that allows easy shotgunning of the territory is desirable, not only for the unambitious student who wants no more than the five articles that the professor required be on the paper's bibliography but also for the dissertation writer who must do a comprehensive literature review.

These facts of academic life are important for the producers of the *Bibliography* in terms of its inclusiveness and the indexing/retrieval mechanisms it uses. That the *Bibliography* introduced, although tardily, topical indexing and expanded its coverage to include monographs and a greater variety of collective works speaks to the interests and work habits of this primary audience and the desire/expectation, in this electronic age, that everything, no matter what its physical format or origin, will be "in the computer." In its printed form, however, the *Bibliography* remains a publication "misdirected" to scholars; that is, knowing as we do that scholars do not use it much, it serves as an internationally comprehensive record of scholarly activity while not addressing as well as it might the needs of the majority of its users.

Now I am not suggesting in saying what I have written above that the *Bibliography* should cease performing the function of being a comprehensive record of international scholarship. Since its primary audience are not scholars, however, but rather undergraduates, it is, as an internationally comprehensive record, too voluminous. One could argue that Wilson's *Humanities Index* addresses the audience I maintain are the *Bibliography*'s primary users; one might argue also that the electronic versions of the *Bibliography* satisfy at least one of this audience's important requirements by allowing limitation of retrieval to English-language materials. Nonetheless, professors tell their students to look in the "*MLA*", not the *Humanities Index*; I recommend, therefore, that the CD version of the *Bibliography*, since it will be increasingly the version available to students and since the search protocols of electronic indexes allow the database to adapt to the needs of various users, would be more useful to its primary audience if it had a search mode for citations only to items in English and only from books and a selection of some few hundred of the most prominent journals, the journals that an academic library or consortium is most likely to own.

2. My second suggestion is somewhat at odds with the first. Given the broadening of interest among scholars in literature and especially the increasing absorption of

literature by culture studies, the *Bibliography* might expand its coverage to include more material from history; the social sciences, especially anthropology, sociology, and women's, gay/lesbian, and ethnic studies, whose theorists have been so important to literature studies in recent years; and philosophy, given the importance of various continental influences on the work of literary theorists. I don't think this effort would unnecessarily duplicate ISI's *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* because that publication is not an index in the same sense as the *Bibliography* is. Such expansion would certainly make the printed version of the *Bibliography* ungainly, perhaps prohibitively so, but, again, given the increasingly polyvalent nature of literature studies and the expectation, encouraged by the computer, that everything one wants will be in one place, it may well be an expansion worth doing.

3. *Bulletin Signalétique* and the printed version of the *Bibliography* are alike in that they use a two-step lookup and index articles with descriptor strings. This practice of using descriptor strings is a good feature for an index to such a large, increasingly diverse field as literature studies. Beyond this similarity, the printed *Bibliography* is superior to *Bulletin Signalétique* in that it allows immediate, rather than two-step, access in its Classified Index to a wider variety of topics. Since, however, the multi-volume division of the Classified Index is confusing

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to users, unifying the material currently in vols. 1, 2, and 4, either in one alphabetical sequence by the current national literature arrangement or by individual topic, would be helpful. (This change might not be worth the effort at this point because of the increasing prominence of the CD version.)

4. The distinction in vol. 4 of the Classified Index (and presumably in the electronic versions as well) between "XYZ criticism" and "XYZ literary theory" makes sense in theory, but in practice I wonder whether it doesn't end up being somewhat arbitrary. Maybe it would be a good idea, if the MLA doesn't want to conflate them, to put them next to each other on the printed page, especially if entries are not duplicated, and, in the electronic versions, to give all entries both headings.

5. The availability in the electronic versions of a heading for "XYZ approach" should be retained and is very useful for tyro critics who want to use a theoretical approach they have heard about in class but who need examples of its application to their particular author or topic.

6. The *Bibliography*, compared to *Bulletin Signalétique*, offers good access to the literature of criticism and theory, especially in languages other than English and French. *Bulletin Signaletique* does indeed index materials

that the *Bibliography* does not, but it isn't clear to what extent this fact puts the student, undergraduate or beginning graduate, at a disadvantage, especially given that the journals indexed in *Bulletin*, but not in the *Bibliography*, are also not likely to be held very widely, if at all, in U.S. libraries.

Prepared by Robert Kieft

MLA BIBLIOGRAPHY SCOPE AND OVERLAP PROJECT

Sources compared: Philosopher's Index (Online and hard copy)
MLA International Bibliography (online and hard copy)
Year's Work in English Studies

Subjects compared: Deconstruction, feminist theory, surrealism, postmodernism

People compared: Jacques Derrida, Frederic Jameson, Jean-Francois Lyotard, Monique Wittig

Years compared: MLA 1985-1989 (latest in print, supplemented with online)
Philosopher's Index 1985-90, random check of 1991 and 1992
Year's Work 1984- 1988 (latest) Last five years for each title.

Data:

Year	Source	Derr	Jame	Lyo	Witt	Decon	Fem T	Surr	PostM
1984	Year's	39	4	2	0	9	12	4	10
1985	Year's	34	7	2	0	70	47	1	14
	MLA	79	15	1	1	99	33	55	8
	Philoso	After a search of printed index revealed few relevant titles online search for 5 years conducted. Results at end of table.							
1986	Year's	38	3	2	0	26	11	0	16
	MLA	10	4	0	3	47	64	44	46
1987	Year's	12	10	2	0	31	20	3	11
	MLA	93	7	8	2	70	101	2	44
1988	Year's	20	4	4	0	28	65	1	14
	MLA	76	18	3	2	80	61	49	41

Philosopher's Index 1985-91 (Jan. 1992)

Derrida 334 citations Deconstruction 113
Lyotard 40
Wittig 3 Feminist Theory 52
Jameson 0 Surrealism Not relevant
Postmodernism Not relevant

Prepared by Virginia Randolph

Conclusions based on examination of data and sources:

To compare these three sources is like comparing apples, oranges, and tomatoes. Philosopher's Index (like the tomato and fruit) may contain the terms searched, but the terms are used within a different disciplinary context. The frame of reference is seldom related to the literary text. For example, Derrida and deconstruction relate to philosophical theory (pure theory) or political theory. The literary researcher searching for application would waste valuable time in this source, in my opinion.

On the other hand, Year's Work in English Studies is a most helpful source. The format does not lend itself to easy research. The source is excellent as a year's review, which is its intended purpose. While the source is limited to publications on English in Britain, American, Australia, Canada, Caribbean, etc, it does incorporate MLA Bibliography citations. Year's Work evaluates the sources cited. This critical commentary on strengths and weaknesses of books and periodicals is an asset to the researcher in literature.

MLA International Bibliography as a resource is unequalled, in my opinion. Not only is it possible to find citations searching by name, but additional information can be found in a special section of literary theory. For example, a number of citations could be found for Derrida, additional citations could be seen by searching "deconstruction," in the subject volume, but specic citations for both literary theory and literary criticism (deconstruction) could be found in the special section. A check of one year revealed some duplication is citations. However, it is surprising that a number of new citations were to be found by looking in the CLASSIFIED volume under the section "Literary Theory" and Literary Criticism." There is also an interesting section of "Literary Movements."

Re: Specialized bibliography

I am embarrassed to report that our university library does not have specific bibliographies on Derrida or Deconstruction. (Not to mention Jameson, et al) A check of the general bibliographies on contemporary literary theory revealed that MLA's coverage is excellent for articles.

My experience has been that both students and faculty use MLA for locating articles. The specialized bibliographies are additional helps, especially for books. The new mode for EPIC-OCLC subject searches will certainly be helpful for constructing bibliographies and locating the books.

Continuing budget cuts in serials are making faculty more aware of selecting titles for the library which are indexed in major sources like MLA.

I hope this information will be what you need.

Prepared by Virginia Randolph

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Journal Titles from Cixous Bibliography Not Covered in MLA

Titles	No. of References
Alternative	8
American Studies International	1
Das Argument	2
L"Art du Theatre	2
Art in America	2
L'Avant Scene du Theatre	2
La Barre du Jour	2
Berenice	1
Les Bonnes Feuilles	1
Books Abroad	2
Books and Bookman	1
Bread and Roses	1
British Book News	1
Bulletin of Hispanic Studies	1
Cahiers de Recherches Victoriennes et Edouardiennes	1
Les Cahiers du GRIF	4
Canadian Journal of Political and Social Theory	1
Canadian Women's Studies	2
Centerpoint	1
Choice	2
Chroniques	1
Communication	3
Confinia Psychiatrica	1
Contemporary French Civilization	2
Contemporary Psychoanalysis	1
The Crane Bag (Dublin)	1
Critical Studies in Mass Communication	1
Cultural Critique	1
Culture Francaise	1
D.H. Lawrence Review	1
Dance Research Journal	1
Double Page	1
Le Debat	2
Etudes Freudiennes	1
L'Express	3
Des Femmes en Mouvements Hebdo	2
Le Figaro	10
Film Reader	1
Frank	2
French-American Review	1
Fruits	1
Gambit International Theatre Review	1
George Washington Law Review	1
Gramma	1
Hamlet:Papiers	1
Helios	1
History and Theory	1
L'Humanite	1
Humanities Assn. Bulletin	1
Humanities in Society	1
Hypatia	1
Infoartitudes	1
International Journal of Psycho-Analysis	1
Jeu (Montreal)	2
Journal of American Culture	1
Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Assn.	1
Kirkus Reviews	1
Land	1
Latin American Review	1
Lettre Internationale	1
Les Lettres Francaises	6
Les Lettres Nouvelles	5
Liberation	2
Library Journal	2
Lili: Zeitschrift fur Litera-turwissenschaft und Linguistik	1
London Review of Books	1
Magazine Litteraire	6
Manchester Guardian Weekly	2
Marginales	1
Metaphilosophy	1
Masques	1
Modern British Literature	1
Le Monde	58

Title	No. of References
New Statesman	2
New York Times	2
New York Times Book Review	5
Nineteenth Century Fiction	2
Nous	1
Nuova Antologia	1
Les Nouveaux Cahiers	2
Le Nouvel Observateur	6
La Nouvelle Barre du Jour	4
La Nouvelle Critique	1
Nouvelle Revue de Psychanalyse	1
Les Nouvelles Litteraires	8
Observer	2
October	1
Papers in Romance	1
Patio	1
Philosophy and Social Criticism	1
Phosphore	2
Plays and Players	1
Le Point	1
Political Theory	1
Politis	1
PTL	1
Publisher's Weekly	3
Qui Parle	2
Quinquereme	3
Raison Presente Le Quotidien de Paris	2
Resources for Feminist Research	2
Revolution Magazine	1
Revue Australienne	1
Revue d'Histoire et de Philosophie Religieuses	1
La Revue Francaise de Psychanalyse	1
La Revue d'en Face	1
Revue Generale	1
Revue Nouvelle	3
Screen	5
Social Text	1
Sorcieres	7
Spectator	1
Spirale	4
Stanford Law Review	1
Studies in the Literary Imagination	1
Synthese: Revue Internationale	1
Tel Quel	2
Le Temps de la Reflexion	1
Theatre Crafts	2
Theatre Heute	3
Theatre/Public	4
Tijdschrift voor Vrouwenstudies	1
Times Higher Education Supplement	1
Travessia	1
Virginia Law Review	1
The Woman's Review	2
Women's Review of Books	6
Women's Studies International Forum	7

Scope and Overlap of Women's Studies' Journals

G. Margaret Porter

PURPOSE: To gage the coverage of women's and feminist language, literature, communications, and folklore in the *MLA Bibliography*, both in terms of the number of journals covered for indexing and the thoroughness of its indexing.

METHODOLOGY: In order to compile a list of journals appropriate for comparison with the *MLA Bibliography* several tools were consulted: *Feminist Periodicals: a Current Listing of Contents* (Madison,WI: University of Wisconsin System, Women's Studies Librarian); the section on periodicals in *Women's Studies: a Recommended Core Bibliography* (Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1987); the journals indexed in *Women's Studies Index* (Boston,MA: G.K. Hall, 1989); the 6th edition of *Magazines for Libraries* (New York, NY: Bowker); and the list of journals compiled by the Women's Studies Indexing Project coordinated by Judith Hudson. An effort was made to select those journals which focus on language, literature, communications, and folklore, as well as multi-disciplinary journals that publish articles in the above subject categories on a regular basis. Based on these tools and criteria a list of fifty journals was compiled. The list is not complete, but is sufficently representative for this project.

The *MLA Bibliography* on a compact disk from H.W. Wilson was used to check the coverage of the selected journals. Because the disk used covers 1981 through 9/30, 1991 this was the time period used to check for coverage. In addition to checking the number of journals indexed, the extended time period the disk covers allowed for a thorough check in terms of the extent of the indexing for the journals. Any journal on the list which had no articles indexed was also checked in the 1990-91 edition of the *MLA Directory of Periodicals* to see whether it was intended to be indexed, but no indexing had actually taken place. This was the case with one title.

The following table is a list of the journals examined (alphabetical by title), whether a journal is indexed in the *MLA Bibliography* at all, and comments as to the extent of the indexing.

JOURNAL TITLE	MLA	COMMENTS
Atlantis	yes	52 articles; nothing later than 1986
Australian Feminist Studies	no	
Belles Lettres: a Review of Books by Women	yes	6 articles; only v.2, nos. 3 & 5 covered
Calyx	no	
Camera Obscura: a Journal of Feminism and Film Theory	yes	84 articles; seems to be consistently and adequately covered
Canadian Women's Studies	no	
Common Lives/Lesbian Lives	no	
Conditions: a Feminist Magazine of Writing by Women with an Emphasis on Writing by Lesbians	no	
Connexions: an International Women's Quarterly	no	
Creative Woman	yes	1 article from v.8, 1987
Differences	no	
Feminisms	no	
Feminist Review	no	
Feminist Studies	yes	55 articles, 1981-1990; seems to be consistently and adequately covered
Feminist Teacher	yes	1 article
Frontiers: a Journal	yes	66 articles, 1981-1990; somewhat erratic in the number of articles from various volumes.
Gender & Society	no	
Genders	yes	44 articles, 1988-90; consistent coverage

Hecate: a Women's Interdisciplinary Journal	yes	4 articles from vol.12, 1986
Helicon Nine	no	
Heresies	yes	18 articles, 1980-85
Hurricane Alice	yes	2 articles, 1989 & 1990
Hypatia	no	
Ikon: Creativity and Change	no	
Iowa Woman	no	
IRIS: a Journal about Women	no	
Legacy: a Journal of Nineteenth-Century American Women Writers	yes	54 articles;v.6, fall 1989 most recent issue indexed, v.2 1985 oldest; coverage inconsistent and erratic
Lilith	no	
NWSA Journal	no	
New Directions for Women	no	
Plainswoman	yes	1 article from v.8, 1985
Resources for Feminist Research	no	
Room of One's Own	yes	44 articles; v.13, 1989 most recent issue indexed, v.6 1982 oldest; coverage inconsistent and erratic
Sage: a Scholarly Journal on Black Women	yes	33 articles; 1988 Suppl. most recent issue; earlier coverage seems consistent
Signs: a Journal of Women in Culture and Society	yes	58 articles, 1981-1990; for a few vols. coverage is sparse
Sinister Wisdom	no	
Soujourner: the Women's Forum	no	
13th Moon: a Feminist Literary Magazine	yes	4 articles; 3 from v.8, 1 from vol.5

Trivia: a Journal of Ideas	no	
Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature	yes	76 articles; vols.5-7 well covered; for other vols. coverage sparse and erratic
Turn-of-the-Century Women	yes	36 articles; coverage of vols. 1-5 (1990) seems consistent
Women & Language	yes	28 articles; vols. 9-13 (1985-1990); coverage erratic
Women & Performance	yes	35 articles; vols.1-5, 1983-1990; consistent, but not complete coverage
Women's Art Magazine	no	
Women's Review of Books	no	
Women's Studies	yes	140 articles; vols.6, 8-15, 1979-1988; coverage erratic
Women's Studies in Communication	no	
Women's Studies International Forum	yes	3 articles; 1 each from 1985, 1988, 1990
Women's Studies Quarterly	no	
Zora Neal Hurston Forum	no	This title is listed in the *MLA Directory of Periodicals* as included for indexing

Of the fifty journals examined only twenty-two (44%) are indexed during the ten years of coverage on the disk. Of these twenty-two titles only four appear to have received adequate and consistent indexing (*Camera Obscura, Feminist Studies, Genders, Turn-of-the-Century Women*). Seven journals have fewer than five articles indexed, and one journal, the *Zora Neal Hurston Forum*, has no articles indexed in spite of being listed in the *MLA Directory of Periodicals* (1990-91 edition) as being included in the *MLA Bibliography*. From this investigation it is clear that in its coverage of women's and feminist journals the *MLA Bibliography* needs to both increase the number of journals indexed, as well as make a concerted effort to be more complete and consistent in its indexing.

ACRL-MLA Bibliography Scope and Overlap Committee

Report on Gay and Lesbian Studies

Thomas D. Kilton

December 30, 1991

This report on scope and overlap of the MLA Bibliography versus other similar sources analyzes the indexing of articles and monographs on gay and lesbian studies as they relate to belles lettres. In conducting the analysis it was freqently difficult to decide whether or not to include a given indexing source on the basis of whether or not it significantly replicated the bibliographic coverage of MLA. This problem is, I'm sure, also common to the other subjects addressed by the Scope and Overlap Committee, but in the case of gay and lesbian studies it was particularly pertinent, for some of the journals in which criticism on gay and lesbian belles letters is published are only indexed by "alternative-culture" sources, such as Alternative Press Index.

This analysis focuses on foreign as well as domestic indexes, and in the case of domestic indexes, some, which like the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, tend to cover popular rather than scholarly journals. A valid comparison between MLA and indexes truly similar to it in scope (i.e., indexes which offer relevant subject headings, which index a sufficient number of scholarly journals identical to those covered by MLA, and which include non-English language journals) was found to be feasible only in the case of four major indexes: Bibliographie der deutschen Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaft, Bibliographie der franzosischen Literatur, Hispanic American Periodicals Index (HAPI), and The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies. (A two-year citation-by-citation comparison of the coverage of these indexes (1988 and 1989) with that of MLA was made.) It is the subject headings relevant to gay and lesbian literary criticm which lead the researcher to articles and monographs about the subject, and, as far as I was able to determine, only these indexes provide subject headings which are adequate for this purpose. Many of the Western European ongoing indexes provide access only through the name of the author written about, and thus the fact that such indexes may or may not cite a certain article, on, say, lesbian themes in the novels of Virginia Woolf, is irrelevant. Literary indexes for Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries are not mentioned - either because they do not exist, as in the case of Italy, or because they do not provide subject access. Likewise indexes which exist for Slavic, African, Asian, and other language/literature families were excluded for the same reasons. Four domestic English-language indexes which do offer adequate subject headings were examined: Alternative Press Index, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Humanities Index, and the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. However, no citation-by-citation comparisons were made between these indexes and MLA since a sufficient number of journals

indexed was not common to both MLA and these indexes. Nonetheless, a comparison of their subject headings with those of MLA can be drawn from the subject heading listings below.

With regard to subject access, MLA does a far better job than any of the other sources, domestic or foreign, investigated in this study. The comparison of headings cited immediately below bears this out without further comment. As far as journal and monograph coverage is concerned, the MLA compares favorably with the four foreign sources whose 1988-89 coverage I compared with MLA's coverage for the same time period - i.e., I was not able to identify any journals indexed by these sources which are not also indexed by MLA - at least any important journals of literary criticism featuring articles on gay/lesbian studies.

As far as the inclusion of articles from these journals is concerned, MLA fared better in each case. I did observe, however, that there are a few popular or counter-culture periodicals, both foreign and domestic, which occasionally contain substantial criticism (not merely book reviews) on gay and lesbian belles-letters, and many of these are not covered either by MLA or by other sources. The Advocate, for example, is covered by Alternative Press Index but not by MLA or any of the other domestic indexes cited. This journal frequently contains articles on gay and lesbian writers, such as a notable one on the Soviet poet Gennady Trifonov which appeared in the August 1986 issue of The Advocate, but yet which was not picked up by Alternative Press Index. Two other gay/lesbian journals covered by Alternative Press Index but not by MLA are Outlook and Gay Community News. Both of these journals occasionally have articles on gay/lesbian writers. Among similar journals covered by absolutely no indexes are Matrices, Sinister Wisdom, Lesbian Connection, and Christopher Street, a respected journal which often carries critical articles on such respected gay authors as James Purdy.

The following table contains a listing of subject headings from MLA and the four other index sources relevant to criticism of gay/lesbian belles lettres. The headings are taken from the 1989 editions of the indexes.

MLA

Gay Dramatists	Lesbian Dramatists
Poets	Feminist Approach
Writers	Feminist Criticism
	Feminist Movement
Homophobia	Imagery
Homosexual Criticis	Novel
Dramatists	Novelists
Identity	Poets
Literature	Reader
Love	Readers
Novelists	Writers
Poets	Lesbianism
Writers	Lesbians

Homosexuality

.....

[English/American literature]

Alternative Press Index

Gay Literature
Writers

Lesbian Literature
Writers

Homosexuality

.....

Arts and Humanities Citation Index

Gays

Lesbian
Lesbians

Homosexual
Homosexuality

.....

Humanities Index

Homosexuality
Homosexuality and Literature
Homosexuality in Literature
Homosexuality in Poetry

Lesbians in
Literature

.....

Readers Guide to Periodical Literature

Homosexual Literature
Homosexuality
Homosexuality in Poetry
Homosexuals in Literature

Lesbianism in
Literature

.....

[French Literature]

Bibliographie der französischen Literaturwissenschaft

1989: No entries
1988: No entries

1987: Homosexualité [XIXe siecle]
[XXe siecle]

French XX Bibliography. Critical and Biographical References for the Study of French Literature since 1885

No topical subject headings

.....

[German Literature]

Bibliographie der deutschen Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaft

Homosexualität
(Platen)
(T. Mann)
(Drama)
(Jahn)
(K. Mann)
(Gegenwartsliteratur)

.....

[Italian Literature]

No ongoing indexes to scholarly periodical literature

.....

[Spanish Literature]

Cuadernos Bibliograficos

No topical subject headings

Diaz. Bibliografia de la Literatura Hispanica

No topical subject headings

.....

[Spanish-American Literature]

Hispanic American Periodicals Index (HAPI)

1989: HOMOSEXUALITY

.....

[Modern Languages]

The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies

1989: HOMOSEXUALITY
-in African lit.
-in med. Germany

-in 20-c. Mexican lit.
-and Spanish drama
-in Spanish pastoral lit.
-in F. Garcia Lorca
-in H. von Kleist
-in J.J. Winckelmann

A citation-by-citation comparison of the coverage of MLA compared with the respective coverages of the four indexes: (Bibliographie der deutschen Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaft, Bibliographie der franzosischen Literatur, Hispanic American Periodicals Index (HAPI), and The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies) is presented here for the years 1988 and 1989. The results clearly show that MLA provides better subject access and that it is more exhaustive in the number of articles and monographs it provides access to via relevant subject index terms. Book reviews from the four sources were, of course, excluded for the comparison.

Bibliographie der deutschen Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaft

Volumes for the years 1988 and 1989 included references to eight journal articles and two books from the general term "Homosexualität," subdivided by authors. Of the eight article references, MLA cited five. Only one of the three references it did not cite was from a journal which it normally indexes. One of the books was cited by MLA and one was not.

Bibliographie der franzosischen Literaturwissenschaft

For the years 1988 and 1989 no subject terms for gay/lesbian belles lettres appeared. However, such terms do occur in earlier volumes of the 1980s.

Hispanic American Periodicals Index (HAPI)

Volumes for 1988 and 1989 indexed three articles, two of which were cited by MLA. The article which it did not include was from a journal which it does not index.

The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies

For 1988 there were no headings for gay/lesbian studies. For 1989 four journal articles and four monographs were cited under the headings as shown in the example above. Two of the journal articles were not included in MLA, although they appeared in journals which it does not index. Three of the books cited were not covered by MLA, although it must be pointed out the Y.W.in M.L.S. has a practice of analyzing monographs in depth which MLA does not do.

In the majority of instance in which the MLA cited works included in the other indexes, it provided proper subject access to the works via terms such as Lesbian Novelists, Homosexuality in Literature, etc.. However, in a few cases, such as an article cited by The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies (J.T. Cull, "Androgyny in the Spanish Pastoral Novels," Hispanic Review, 57:317-34) the article was retrievable through headings for the author and through the subject "androgyny," but not through any of the headings for gay/lesbian studies. Specifically, "the element of homosexual love" is discussed in the article, according to the annotation in YWinMLS. Photocopies of of the citations from the four indexes are appended to this report.

Although it is clear that the majority of references from the four indexes appear also in MLA, the reverse is not true. Almost none of the references to articles/monographs on gay/lesbian literary themes from MLA for 1988 and 1989 (other than those already cited from the other four indexes) appear in them, at least from the standpoint of being accessible through proper gay/lesbian subject headings.

There are obviously many other languages included in the MLA in which criticism on gay/lesbian literature appears, such as journals in Anglophone and Francophone Africa, the Slavic languages, etc., but after having examined many of these it became clear that they would not be suitable for inclusion in this study. One can almost say categorically that they either provide no subject access, or that if they do, this access does not include adequate descriptors for gay/lesbian studies. For instance, the European Bibliography of Soviet, East European, and Slavonic Studies cites an article on Gennady Trifonov, the only self-proclaimed gay Soviet poet, in volume 12, 1986, but access to the citation occurs only under the poet's name, not from a subject term relating to gay/lesbian studies.

In attempting to further assess the coverage by MLA of monographs of criticism on gay/lesbian literary topics, I compared fifteen titles cited by two separate sources with those cited in MLA: 1) the Online Catalog of the University of Illinois Library; and 2) the bibliography Homosexuality: A Research Guide, by Wayne R. Dynes, New York: Garland, 1987. Imprints included in the sampling were from 1972 to date.

A) Monographs identified through subject terms relating to gay/lesbian studies in the University of Illinois Library Catalog. A small representative sampling. "YES" indicates that the work was cited in MLA; "NO" that it was not cited.

1. Out on the Shelves: Gay and Lesbian Fiction, a Selection Guide / compiled by the Gay Interest Group of the Canadian Library Association. Ottawa: The Association, 1982. [NO]

2. Young, Ian. The Male Homosexual in Literature: a Bibliography. 2nd ed. Metuchen: Scarecrow, 1982. [YES]

3. Dall'Orto, G., Leggere Omosessuale: Bibliografia. Tornio: Gruppo Abele, 1984. [NO]

4. Meyers, Jeffrey. Homosexuality and Literature, 1890-1930. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1977. [NO]

5. Sarotte, Georges Michel. Like a Brother, Like a Lover: Male Homosexuality in the American Novel and Theater from Herman Melville to James Baldwin. Translated from the French by Richard Miller, Garden City, NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1978. [NO]

6. Homosexualities and French Literature: Cultural Contexts, Critical Texts. Edited with an introd. by George Stambolian and Elaine Marks. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1979. [NO]

7. Literary Visions of Homosexuality. Essays on Gay Literature. Edited by Stuart Kellogg. New York: Harrington Park Press, 1985. [NO]

8. Lesbian and Gay Writing: an Anthology of Critical Essays/ edited by Mark Lilly. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1990. [NO]

9. Martin, Robert K., The Homosexual Tradition in American Poetry. Austin: Univ. of Texas Press, 1979. [NO]

10. Adams, Stephen D. The Homosexual as Hero in Contemporary Fiction. Totowa, NJ: Barnes & Noble, 1980. [NO]

B) Dynes, Wayne R., Homosexuality: A Research Guide. Garland Publishing, Inc.: New York & London, 1987.

1. Adams, Stephen. The Homosexual as Hero. Totowa, NJ: Barnes and Noble, 1980. [NO]

2. Austen, Roger. Playing the Game: The Homosexual Novel in America. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1977. [NO]

3. Levin, James. The Gay Novel: The Male Homosexual Image in America. New York: Irvington Press, 1983. [NO]

4. Venema, Adriaan. Homoseksualiteit in de Nederlandse Literatuur. Amsterdam: Manteau, 1972. [YES]

5. Young, Ian. The Male Homosexual in Literature. Second ed., Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1982. [YES]

This is admittedly a very small sampling, yet the absence of the more important of the fifteen titles in MLA is noteworthy.

General impressions from this analysis would lead one to conclude that in general the MLA excells in providing good subject coverage of gay/lesbian belles lettres criticism in comparison with all other ongoing indexes to the periodical and monograph literature comparable to it in size and scope. Its subject descriptors are far more precise

than those of any of the other sources used in the comparison. Its coverage of journals compares favorably with the lists of journals indexed by other ongoing indexes, especially in terms of foreign periodicals. In terms of domestic periodicals, and perhaps in terms of certain foreign ones also, a select few additional "alternate lifestyle," "progressive, etc." titles which are not presently included, such as the ones mentioned above, might also be scanned for indexing, even though these publications on a regular basis might not include critical articles of a high enough calibre to meet the normal standards of articles indexed by MLA. The MLA's inclusion of major monographs of substance on such topics as gay/lesbian themes in literature appears to fare well in comparison with the inclusion of major competing indexes, but the above check against holdings of a research library's catalog as well as against titles cited in a major standard bibliography suggest that the inclusion of monographs might be increased. At any rate, the MLA appears to be very adequate in providing subject access to works on gay and lesbian literary studies.

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Detective Fiction

in the MLA International Bibliography

Murray S. Martin

MLA International Bibliography provides reasonable
er e of books and articles about detective fiction.
cra e should be continued at its present level. Apart
t e few journals with a major interest in detecetive
tic , MLA retrieves many incidental articles or chapters
i s coverage of literature in general.

Comparable bibliographies provide lesser coverage. The
e ialized bibliography I have been able to find is
"nce Removed" in The Armchair Detective, by Walter
t provides comprehensive coverage of secondary
, but is highly irregular covering several years at
t includes reviews and numerous "fanzines." Most of
ter would be inappropriate for MLA inclusion, and
e also fugitive in nature, or extremely popular. The
es include both Publishers Weekly and Wilson
Bulletin. These also showed up in my survey of
and New Zealand literature, and should be
for selective inclusion in the bibliography.
over. TAD is not widely held by libraries and not
tained. This fact implies that most faculty
ted in teaching or research in the field would have
n the MLA International Bibliography, plus other
bliographies, for selected coverage, say. of

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[illegible]. Since TAD is itself indexed by MLA, faculty and [illegible]dents would be made aware of its contents.

The MLA should continue its present coverage of [illegible]ect v[illegible] fiction but need not seek to cover "fanzines" or [illegible]ther titles other than the two suggested above. The [illegible]timing, and growing interest in popular culture suggests [illegible]t it would not be wise to discontinue any of the present [illegible]erage

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